Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, January 29, 1823. No. 1704.

Advertisement.

MR. C. B. BOYCE, Sole proprietor since the death of the late *Mr. W. Boyce*, of the Firm of *Boyce & Co.* has the pleasure to announce the formation of a new Copartnership consisting of *Mr. C. B. Boyce*, *Mr. George Taylor*, and *Mr. William Boyce*, in the same line of Business as the old Concern or Establishment, from the 1st of January 1823; under the designation of *Boyce & Company*.

It is requested, that it may be distinctly understood, that *Mr. George Taylor*, and *Mr. William Boyce*, have no interest in, or connexion with, the Establishment existing anterior to the 1st of January 1823, but that they take their interest in all subsequent transactions.

Mr. Boyce, whose health for some time past, has rendered him incapable of paying that close attention to business which is necessary to Success, especially to the Success of Business of the nature of his own, feels that he is deeply indebted to a liberal and enlightened Community, for the large Share of public patronage, which under circumstances, even of apparent neglects has been indulgently extended to him; and in offering his most grateful acknowledgements, which he now most sincerely does, for these, and numerous acts of kindness experienced from particular friends, he has great pleasure in giving his assurance that no deviation is intended in the Conduct of the new Firm, from that which has gained him so many friends; and that its transactions in regard to promptitude of execution and despatch will afford greater satisfaction than could have been experienced heretofore by the constituents of the late Establishment, there being now three partners and one European assistant to conduct the Affairs of a Business requiring incessant exertion and attention, which have hitherto been managed by one proprietor only, and one European Assistant.

It being expedient from the declining state of Mr. Boyce's health, that he should try the effects of a change of climate; and, it being necessary that his affairs should be closed to the 31st of December 1822, and put into a train of liquidation, he earnestly solicits an early settlement of the balances due to him to the period, on account of the old Concern, and begs that remittances from outstations may be made to "Mr. H. Briggs at Messrs Boyce and Co's" to whom the management of collection is given, and who, alone, is authorized in Mr. Boyce's absence to furnish acquittances for payments on account of the old concern in which he was sole proprietor.

Bombay, 17th January 1823.

MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE & CO. have received by the Ship *Phœnix*, from Messrs. SCOTT, LOUGHNAN, PENFOLD and Co. a Consignment of a few Pipes of very Superior London Particular Madeira Wine, of the Vintage, 1817, which may be had at their Godowns at Rupees 630 per Pipe.

The Wine not only from its quality, but as being in Particularly strong Casks, is well calculated for shipment to England.

Bombay, 29th January 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

By Public Auction

To-morrow the 30th Instant,

THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OF

Lieut. Colonel Mackonochie,

AT HIS BUNGALOW

ON THE

ESPLANADE,

Consisting of

TABLES, Chairs, Couches, a small Collection of Books, Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, a Set of Rich cut Glass, and a Superb Cabinet containing Shells and Coral; and if not previously disposed of, a Handsome Europe Built Phœton, in excellent repair, and a Set of new Wheels, with or without Horses.

ALSO

An Elegant Field Officers Charger, and a charriot in good repair.

The above can be viewed to day.

TERMS OF SALE,

CASH;

Bombay 29th January 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

By Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c. &c. &c.

(At a House near the Mount)

Consisting of

TABLES, Chairs, Chouches Plate Plated Ware, Hanging Lamps Wall Shades &c. &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE

CASH;

Bombay 29th January 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, the 12th of February

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

AT

Palm Mount

The Valuable Household Property

OF

Alex. Bell Esq.

(MEMBER OF COUNCIL)

About to Embark for

Europe.

CONSISTING of a Variety of Modern Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Queens Ware, Chandiliers, Wall Shades Globe Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Cots, Couches, &c. &c. &c. Horses, Carriages; a choice selection of Books.

And a stock of Superior Wine amongst which is 70 Dozen of fine old L. P. Madeira in Bottle and 3 Pipes of very fine L. P. Madeira in Wood imported in 1814 1816 and 1817.

Catalogues will be printed and circulated with all speed.

Carriages and Horses, will be disposed of by private contract, should any purchaser offer previous to the sale.

Bombay, 22d January 1823.

A CARD.

FRENCH Captain J. PIECK Begs to inform the Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has this day exposed for Sale at his House in Nesbitt Lane, the following Articles just imported per French Ship Zenobia, from Bordeaux, vizt.

Few Dozen of Chateau Margaux Chatau Lefitte, Fontignan, Vindegrave, Burgundy Champiagn, Cognac Brandy and Liqueurs of Sorts.

Bombay, 29th January 1823.

Valuable Books &c.

AT

Messrs. Baxter and Co.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANNICA in 20 Vols.

Appendix to Ditto in 9 parts.

Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary, Elegantly bound in 32 Vols.

Edin. Annual Register from the commencement to the present time in 15 Vols.

Edin. Gazetteer (With Atlas) 12 Vols.
Shakespear's Works, . . 10 Vols.
Robertson's Works, . . 12 Vols.
Williamson's Wild Sports in the East, elegantly bound with Colored Plates, &c. &c.

Messrs. B. and C. have received a Trunk of Fashinoable Hanoverian Muslin Dresses, which will be Sold at Reasonable Prices to ensure a speedy Sale;

ALSO ON COMMISSION

A FEW HALF CHESTS OF

English Claret,

at

RUPEES THIRTY-TWO PER DOZEN

Samples of the Wine &c. to be had on Application.

Bombay, 22d January 1823.

FOR SALE

At the Godown

UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE

IN DADY'S BUILDING

AND LATELY IMPORTED

From Calcutta,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at - - Rs. 500 *pr. Pipe.*

Twenty half Pipes of INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 150 "½ *Pipe*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,

"TERMS: *Cash.*"

Bombay 14th December 1822,

TWENTY-EIGHTH

Calcutta Lottery.

A FURTHER supply of TICKETS in this Lottery, warranted undrawn on the 11th January having been this day received from Calcutta by Messrs. *John Leckie and Co.* the same may be had at their Office, at Rupees 130 each.

Prizes drawn the 1st and 2nd day will be received in Payment.

Bombay, 29th January 1823.

For Freight or Passage,

TO THE

MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS AND BENGAL,

the

PORTSEA,

450 TONS

Captain Worthington,

Will Sail about the 8th of February

FOR Further particulars apply to the Commander on Board, or at Messrs. *Remington, Crawford and Co's* OFFICE.

Bombay, 29th January 1823.

For Freight or Passage,

TO LONDON,

THE FINE NEW TEAK SHIP

DUKE OF BEDFORD,

Captain F. A Cunynghame,

BURTHEN 750 TONS,

Will Sail about the 20th February.

HAS Very Superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For further particulars apply to the Commander on Board, or at the Office of Messrs. *Remington, Crawford and Co.*

Bombay. 29th January 1823.

Passage to England

THE NEW FAST SAILING SHIP

COLUMBIA,

Now Under Despatch,

HAS still a part of her very superior accommodation disengaged.

Apply to *Ritchie, Steuart and Co.* or Captain *Chapman,* on board.

Bombay, 25th January 1823.

THE

SARAH,

Captain J. Thacker,

HAVING all her cargo on board, will sail positively on the 1st February—Letters for Europe will be received at *Framjee Cowasjee's* office until the 31st Instant 4 o'clock P. M.

Bombay 22d January 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE

Distressed Irish.

Amount already published,	Rs. 35,204. 3. 28
The Brigade of Horse Artillery by Major Mackintosh Comdg.	843
Captain Stanly, late Pay Master to Baroda Subsidiary Force,	100
Captain Garraway, Commanding 1st | 9th Regt. N. I.	100
Lieut. Donnelly, 2d | 1st Regiment N. I.	50
Lieut. Luyken, 1st | 9th Regiment N. I.	30
Baroda Pay Office Establishment Gunput Ramchundra Head Purvoe, ...	30
Dulabram Sewdass, Shroff, ...	5
Gunnoba Wisswanthjee, Purvoe,	10
Mr. Johny Moes, ...	10
Ramchundra Ragoonath, ...	10
Moolee Purshotum Carkoon, ...	15
Soonderjee Sewjee, ...	25
Captain John Sutherland, ...	200
For one day's pay of Officers and noncommissioned Officers of the Detachment of Arty. at Sholapoor under the Command of Capt. F. Schuler,	29. 2. 58

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

For do. do. of the 3d Company 2d Battallion Regiment of Artillery in charge of Lieut N. Lechmere, ...	20. 1. 27
Major J. Morse, 1st | 7th Regt.	100
Lieut. Edward Searight H. C. Marine, ...	100
Henry Agar Esq.	100
Edward Ironside Esq.	200
W. J. Lumsden Esq.	100
E. Lloyd Esq.	100
Captain Walker H. C. Marine.	60
John Vibart Esq.	50
Mr. J. Hamus, ... ,	30
Commissariate Department at Poona, ...	167
Officers, English Writers &c. o Surat Adalut, ...	268 2
Officers English Writers Wakeil's &c. of Suder Adalut at Surat, ...	189
Officers Writers &c. of Collectors Office at Surat	100
Atmaram Bhoocan Shroff of Surat, ...	51
Hurgovindass Nathoobhoy do.	30
Turvady Arzoonjee Nathjee do.	55
Capt. George Barnes H. C. Marine	100
Lt. Col. Cleiland, ...	100
Capt. Barnewall, Kattywar, ..	150
James Sutherland Esq. Surat, ..	200
Capt. Wilson, Kattywar.	50
Dr. J. Macadam, ...	30
Lt. and Adt. Seighton 11th Regt.	30
St. Ennis 11th Regt.	30
P. Segigh Esq.	50
C. Kane Esq. M. D.	50
Revd. T. Robinson, ...	50
Ensign Anderson Crawford, ..	30
Mr. Oonductor Gaurloy, ...	22
R. Webb Esq.	50
J. Mitchell Esq. Ensn. 8th Regt.	30
Conductor Chalmers, ...	15
Total. .. .. Rs.	39,365,1,13

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 11TH JANUARY 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon Hathway to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, for a period of four months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 17th January 1823.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Donnelly of the 1st. or Grenadier Regt. N. I. to succeed Lieut. Down in the command of the detachment survey of Rajpeempla.

Bombay Castle 20th January 1823.

In explanation of the Hon'ble Court's regulation regarding the allowances to be drawn in the case of staff officers absent on sick certificate or on their private affairs as published on the 20th September 1821, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in no such instance is the locum tenens, or officiating officer, entitled to draw a greater portion than a moiety of the salary of the absentee; but in cases where in the later, or proper staff officer may have succeded to an appointment whilst on sick certificate beyond the limits of the presidency, he shall be permitted after having assumed charge, to draw the remaining portion of its salary, which, in failure of his return, will be a saving to Government, in every other case the provisions of the General order of the 24th January 1820 are to be strictly observed.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. E. M. Willoughby, of the 9th Regt. N. I to be Quarter Master of Brigade to the troops stationed at Poonah, from the 1st. December 1822.

The Brigade Quarter Master will have charge of all public Military buildings and Barrack furniture, be responsible for the cleanliness and regularity of the Lines of different Corps, detachments and departments; have charge of the Ferry boats, flying bridge, stores and people attached, and will also have to muster the troops Camp Equipage, Carriage &c. and generally to perform all other such duties as appertain to an officer holding a situation in the Quarter Master General's department.

The following staff salary and establishment is fixed for the Quarter Master of Brigade at Poonah.

Staff Pay	Rupees 90
Writer and Stationery, ...	60
House allowance, ...	30
Office rent, ...	30 ,
	Rupees 210

Per menem.

Bombay Castle 21st. January 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order issued by Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis, Commanding the Guicowar subsidiary Force, dated Baroda the 21st, November last, directing the next senior Officer present, Lieutenant Colonel Kemp, to assume the immediate command of the troops at that station, and another order by the same officer, dated Tankaria Bunder the 25th day of that month, directing Lieutenant Colonel Wilson of the 2d. Regiment of Cavalry to proceed to Baroda to take charge of the Guicowar Force upon his own departure to the Presidency, on sick certificate.

Major E. Frederick of the 4th. Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years agreably to the regulations.

The Governor in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging the services of Major Frederick in the Commissariat during a period of nearly eleven years, and which he will not fail to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH

Sec. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY,

MONDAY 20TH JANUARY 1823.

Extracts from General Orders

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Troops arrived in the Harbour from Bassadore will disembark immediately, with the exception of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. which Battalion agreably to General Orders of the 4th December last, will proceed on to Severndroog and upon its arrival the wing of the 2d 9th Regiment now at Dapoolie will be sent to the Presidency on the return Transports.

The Quarter Master General will, in communication with the Superintendent of Marine, be pleased to adopt the necessary measures for carrying the above order into effect.

The Detail of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. attached to the 1st, Marine Battalion 11th Regt. N. I. will be held in readiness to embark immediately on board one of the Transports proceeding to Severndroog.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master Briggs of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. will join the Head Quarters of his Battalion now in the Harbour,

Lieutenant Gidley of the 11th Regiment N. I. doing duty with the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment will join the Battalion to which he belongs.

Ensign Long of the 11th Regiment N. I. is attached to do duty with the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. until further orders and will join immediately.

Ensign Pavin of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. having been reported fit for duty by the Garrison Surgeon will join his Battalion as soon as practicable.

All Extra Establishments, including Dooly Bearers, as they arrive with the Troops from the Persian Gulph are to be paid up and discharged within three days after being landed.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY,

WEDNESDAY 22d JANUARY 1823.

Ensign Gaudier, 21 Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. has permission to remain at the Presidency untill the 6th proximo.

Surgeon McAdam is posted to the Bombay European Regiment and will join as soon as practicable.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBY,

THURSDAY 23D JANUARY 1823.

Captain Watson, Deputy Commissary of stores is directed to proceed to Tannah on duty, under such instructions as he may receive ffom the acting Commisssary of stores.

W. P. TUCKER.

Deputy Adjt. Gen. of the Army

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

"For as muche as I wolde not be forget-
"full of my dentie to your worshipe, I have
"thought good to troble you with this my let-
"ter; advising your Honour of the enter-
"prises here donn sythens my coming into these parte's".

OLD LETTER.

Eat, friend, and break your fast with this froth, till Dinner-time.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

And with these words he inserted a thousand other *impertinences*, all after the very same manner.

DON QUIXOTE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

"What is it to be about this week"! said I to myself, mending my pen for the hundreth time, "I have been looking over, or overlooking twenty folios more or less, for the last hour, and I might as well have been reading one of ———'s speeches at a public meeting; not a single pleasant Idea presents itself.

"What *must* it be," I repeated again laying down my pen, and beginning to rub my forehead which tingled dreadfully at the thought of so much valuable time wasted. I looked imploringly at a bust of Midas which stood upon my desk, and me thought he lowred frowningly. It was much like the look with which, at the moment of his judgement, he regarded Apollo. I was absolutely in despair; my head drooped, and my hand fell upon. * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

What!

What's that to you!

"By G.—I love you, Mr. Cock," (said Sir Godfrey Kneller to Cock the Auctioneer)," and "I will do you good; but you must do some-"thing for me too; one hand can wash the "face, but two hands can wash one another," "Pope. Spence's Anecdots, edited by S. W. Singer Esq. P. 181. A book full of amusement, and (to a reflecting man) of instruction, in which is concealed, under a flowery veil of airy gossiping, plenty of solid food for those who love to *speculate on the hearts of men.* In these polished times, a man's real character is seldom to be got at from the general tenor of his conduct. The laws of society have the effect of rubbing down smooth, nearly all those prominent points of the disposition, those *landmarks of the mind,* which seperate one individual from another. A slight word, a look, an exclamation, will often let the seemingly careless Auditor, deeply into the secret. This anecdote, and the one above it, in the work, (to which I refer the reader,) gives one a better idea of the knight's disposition, than could be gathered from a hundred dull quartos.———there is a beautiful story of the Duke of Montague's kindness, and care of remarkably ugly, or worn out domestic Animals, Horses, Cows, Dogs, &c. "*because no one else would love them.*"

Whilst I was trying to spin you something out of Gentle master Singer for tomorrow, a smart pattering outside, called my attention to the window! I looked out, and beheld Badinage (that's the name of my horse) ready saddled and bridled. In come my servant khodadad, with (I love to be particular in these "things) Sir, it is nearly two o'clock, and the "races begin at four. Hay—Hay, the races! "Odso! shut Mr. Singer, and bring me my "boots, my spurs, my whip, my hat, my "gloves, my ——— *We* cannot write to day," "said I, for though

On hokes for to rode, I me delite
So hertiley that there is game none,
That fro my hokes maketh me to gone;
Yet certain when I heare the horses neigh,
Farewel my hoke. ———

So now drawing on *our* gloves, and arranging our white reins scientifically, *we* rose with vigorous spring into our seat, like "feathered mercury; ———cut Three Excentric circles (in the *air*) with our whip, for Badinage like his master, is apt to kick when struck, and at length set off at a rate, which in less than two hours landed us safe at the race stand.—

The humane and benevolent reader, will be pleased to hear, that we met with no obstacles or accidents on the road, save being twice dismounted by some Bullocks in a narrow lane behind the Police office.

Our arrival seemed to put the whole stand in confusion; the word was with some little ado, passed to one of the Stewards, a very steady, respectable, active, obliging, and loquacious Gentleman,—who knows *our* ways,—and who quickly made his appearance with many smiling greetings of joy and surprize. "We "have travelled two miles and three furlongs," said I, "and want a leetle refreshment" what will you have my *dear dear* Loo-"loo?" jaculated he with emotion, "what *shall* "I bring you?" "why, nothing particular" answered we, stroking our *menton* slowly, with "a dubous, meditating air, ———" any thing will do, a cup of coffee, or good gunpowder, not too strong, for our nerves are *rather* weak or so,—or stay, give me a *leetle* glass of Cogniac, for the East wind has got into our stomach.

No sooner said then done; when feeling ourself considerably refreshed we set out *instanter* on our critical Journey, first of all giving a cautious notice to our Ghorawalla to take care of Badinage then, briskly leaping across the ropes, with our cane swinging in our hand with an easy kind of confidence, and whisking, humming, and singing our favorite air "now pia uddrac," we wheeled on our centre to the left, obliqued to the right, and ascended upstairs. The room was as usual, crowded with beauty and fashion. Counsellors and barristers, and Captains, and other mighty men; knights and Dames, and squires of high degree; mamdamoiselles, Demoiselles, coquettes, grisettes, Brunettes aad Prux chevaliers, in Corsettes. Mrs. ———on our near approach, gave us a gracious nod of recognition. The Horses were now going down to the starting post and feeling that under existing circumstances, our chance of attention was as a grain of sand to the ocean; we gathered up the skirts of our coat, and adventured to pass edgeways between a rich cluster of living flowers.—"a tulip bed," as some German author calls a bevy of lovely girls, to the quiet end of the Balcony. This we atchieved; doing no damage in our passage, save drawing away, unperceived, a lace viel from the shoulder of a young lady, on the rowel of our long brass spur; (we were *once* a cornet of Dragoons, reader) speedily however, was it disengaged, and presented in our peculiar manner, (some thing between the suavity of the Dilletante, and the martial grace of the Cavalry Officer) to the charming owner, who flashed forth a smile of thanks which thrilled through all our veins; * * *

firm and steady Friend of the deceased, and his Pupil, the young Heir of Glengarry. Anmerous retinue of the tenantry nusiances? The Manufactories of Cow-dung, recently established upon it, and "daisies" send forth such an effluvia, from the *Covert-way*, that should aweary pedestrian, take a seat upon one of the benches, with an unfavourable wind, his nostrils is saluted by an odour, which quickly makes him vacate his seat,—should his olfactory nerves not be of more than ordinary strength. This is now the more to be regretted as the seats on the *court-end* of the Glacis have recently been put in excellent repair.

I stretched myself at full length, upon one of the benches, last night, to take some observations on the Grand Eclipse of the moon, with a view to calculate the *parallax* of the opaque, or interposing body; and I was obliged to remove myself and apparatus of observation, beyond the reach of the strong perfumes issuing from the *covert-way!* A nuisance, therefore which interferes, with Astronomy, and obstructs the study of usefull science, ought to be removed, by order of the Literary society. Yours,

Q. IN THE CORNER.

Monday 27.

To to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

You never refuse the insertion of any tribute to departed worth; and this, I send you, is to the memory of one of the first classical Scholars of the age.—It is so honorable to Britain, that few will peruse it without a portion of tender interest; and if ever the humane, enlightened, and benevolent spirit found Heaven's portals open to receive it, that of this Virtuous and amiable Ghael had the happiest admission. Yours M.

DEATH OF EWEN MACLACHLAN, A. M.—This accomplished scholar died at Old Aberdeen, the 29th of March, of a gradual decay and debility, brought on by excessive application and study and in him died the pride of Celtic Literature. Mr. Maclachlan was a native of Lochaber, where he got the first rudiments of his education. In every Seminary he maintained a distinguished superiorty. His genius was of the highest class, and nature gave him the qualificationsof a student. Amidst the numerous pursuits of his active mind, the law of his conntry was always predominant. To accomplish his great and strong desire of promoting the welfare of his countrymen, of establishing the just preeminence, and displaying the beauties, of the language of the Gael, he became accurately versed in all ancient and modern tongues, allied to that expressive language. Ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, he, prosecuted his enquiries to the remotest antiquity—to him might be well applied the words of the German Philosopher—"Eximius apud Scotos Philologus.—" His Greek and Latin Odes have met the highest approbation of the first critics· his Gaelic version of the first seven books of Homer's Iliad, will stand second to the unrivaled great original alone, To Mr. Maclachlan was committed, by the Highland Society, the compilation of the Gaelic and English Dictionary—a national work that l'Entreè de ses batiments dans le Port de Constantinople et ordonne que toutes les marchandises anglaises soient brules ce que l'on avait deja will, when published, afford the most ample proofs of his uncommon philological acquirements, notwithstanding it has not received the final polishing from his masterly hand. His powerful mind not content with a profound knowledge of languages, was successfully employed in the higher branches of science, from which with the true spirit of genius, he descended to the lighter amusements of poetry and music—for to him the deepest researches were amusements. His excellencies as a scholar were equalled only by his virtues as a man—he was the soul of honour.—he had none superior in moral purity, integrity and worth.—Though among the most learned of his age, his life and manners displayed the engaging simplicity of primeval times. He was endued with the most exquisite sensiblity, and the most affectionete warmth of heart. Amiable in temper, and unspotted in life, none ever had the felicity of knowing without loving him; nor can such ever think of his death, without deep and heart felt sorrow:—Every lover of his country must deplore the untimely fate of lofty genius. The many objects of his active benevolence will lament their friend. Every Highlander will long and deeply mourn that this true.—this learned—this virtuous Gael is now no mo re.--Had he been cherished as an ornament to his country, he might long have lived to advance its literary glory but his was the too frequent lot of kindred spirits,, to drop under the load of laborious exertion—to fall a sacrifice to the parsimony of those who ought to be proud of his talents.—He ordered his mortal remains to be laid with those of his Fathers at the foot of his native mountains, with which he always associated the most agreable ideas.',

"Et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos."

At Aberdeen, where Mr. Maclachlan taught with the most distinguished success for upwards of twenty years, and of which he was a free Burgess, every symptom of sorrow for his loss every mark of respect for his memory, was shown on Monday the 8th; his remains were removed with the usual solemnity observed at the funeral of a Professor, to the ancient Chapel of King's College, his Alma Mater, and laid on the tombstone of Bishop Elphinstone, the founder of the University. On the following morning, a large assemblage of the most respectable Gentlemen of Aberdeen, met in the College Hall, including the Professors of both Universities in their Academical robes the Majistrates, and the Members of the Highland Society of Aberdeen of which he was Gealic Secretary. These with an immense number of friends, admirers and well wishers, accompained his remains from that spot in which his genius first became generally known, to some distance out of the town There they bade the long, the last adieu! In every place they passed through, in day light, appeared one prevailing feeling of sorrow, regret, and esteem for the deceased; hisremains arrived at Inverness on the third day, at Fort Augustus on the fourth, where the body was laid with in the Church for the night, whence next morning the funeral moved to Fort William, escorted by the Gentlemen and other Highlanders of Abertarff. Entering on the states of Glengarry, they were met by the Chief himself, the appeared in the full garb of the country. The proud notes of the piobrachd were now softened to melancholy, and again poured forth the warlike strains of the North.—On the banks of Lochlochy, the escort returned: there another, composed of Lochaber Gentlemen and friends, met the funeral, which so increased as they moved along, that upon approaching and entering his 'loved Willielmia,' the concourse became so great, that the procession advanced with difficulty. On Monday the 15th his interment took place. His beer was followed by all the Gentlemen of a large district and an immense crowd of Highlanders, all deeply sensible of their country's loss. The piobrachd again sent forth it's wild notes, the strain was peculiarly affecting it was that of a kindred Muse." the land o' the leal' of' poor Burns. To mark at once their profound veneration for the memory of a countryman so learned, so virtuous, and so amiable, to stimulate others to follow his footsteps it was resolved, upon the motion of the venerable and reverend Dr. Ross of Kilmanivaig, his early friend and benefector, to erect upon his grave a suitable monument, and a handsome sum was instanter subscribed towards accomplishing this patriotic purpose an example which it is hoped will be followed by every one possessing the spirit of a Fior Ghael."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Orlando came too late for insertion, and will appear in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JANUARY 1823.

We have been favoured with the following extracts.

Extract of a letter from Mr.————to Mr. Taylor at, Bussorah, dated Bagdad 5th. November 1822.

"The Pacha of Bagdad is training his troops according to the European mode under the instructions of a Mr. Raymond, and these brave Warriors are to be formed into Battalions. As they are deficient in Drummers, and Fifers, several men have been sent to me for instruction, which, however, I declined not having the permission of the Gentleman Resident at Bussorah.

A Messenger has arrived here from Aleppo, who relates, that Mr. Benjamin Barker had proceeded on to Constantinople. The European Gentlemen were residing in Gardens.

"The inclosed letter must be translated by means of Mr. W.————as it is of great interest to certain English Merchants trading to Constantinople and we received it here by the last Tartar."

"(Signed).————————"

TRADUCTION D'UNE LETTRE ALLEMANDE.

Il nous sont parvenus par l' occasion du dernier *Tartar* de Constantinople, Les Nouvelles suites que Vous voudriez faire entendre à Mons. le Resident:

A Constantinople le Grand-Seigneur a fait publier le Firman, où il defende à l' Angleterre

commencé à mettre en exécution; parceque des certains navires anglais ont été trouvés dans les Portes de la *Morée* chargés d'armes et Munitiones &c. les fournissant aux Grecs. L' on veut donc conclure sur cela que l'Angleterre veut s'emparer de cette Province, et que vraiment la guerre devrá êtte declarée par la Porte Ottomanne à l'Angleterre et même que les Russes se soient réunis avec la Porte se déclarant contre l'Angleterre.——L'opinion, que cette nouvelle cause aux français de ce pays et partout ailleurs, est presque generalement celle: que la Russie unie avec la Porte Ottomanne ne pourrait jamais endommager l' Angleterre même, et par mer; mais bien que l'Inde et l'Armenie pourraient etre posé en des états critiques.

Ces Messieurs les français ici à Bagdad demontrent vraiement une parfaite rejouissance, comme c'est d' ordinaire l' usage de cette nation adversaire toujours aux Anglais et aux Allemands.—Ils cherchent aussi appresent, tant ici à Bagdad, que prés la Porte à Constantinople, à s' enfiler dans ses bonnes graces c'est à dire se rendre aimables et valables auprés les Turcs en inclusant toutes leurs lettres dans les Paquets Turcs ici comme partout ailleurs.

Il semble bien clair que Monsieur d'A——— n'aura pas manquè à écrire beaucoup de la Residence de Bassorah, car d' après ce que je pûs juger de leur conversation française et ce que j' ai entendu de la bouche de Madame O——— je m'en assure bien. Entre autre Madame m' avait dit que Monsieur I——— se rendra à *Kouvette* vis à vis de Bassorah.

Aussitot que ces nouvelles sont arrivées ici ces Messieurs triomphent, et se declarent *néutral* et nous veulent effrayer de manière comme pour nous obliger à entrer sous leur protection de *marionettes*.

(Signé) ——— ———.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,—JAN, 27.

"We republish some extracts from the Madras Gazette Extraordinary of Tuesday January 14, 1823.

"We have at last the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the long expected Ship York, from Portsmouth the 31st August and Madeira the 26th September.

Political Speculation was afloat in conjectures who was to be the Successor to the late Marquis of Londonderry.—Lord Liverpool espouses the interest of the Hon. Frederick Robinson, by whom, it is said, all the despatches bearing the signature of Lord Castlereagh were written—others name the Duke of Wellington—but as far as we can collect, we may venture to anticipate the appointment of Mr. Peel as Foreign Secretary, and Lord Colchester to the Home Department.

The Lord Chancellor had signified his intention of tendering his resignation, and report adds, that Mr. Huskisson will succeed Mr. Vansittart in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Such English Officers as have taken a part in the liberation of Colombia have been provided for by the New Republic, and as the Treasury was not sufficiently provided to pay the Caraccas Prize money, a proportionate distribution of lands had taken place.

Spain was in that distracted state and so high were revolutionary principles in Madrid, that it became necessary to double the guards of the Palace every night.—The Queen was so ill as to have received the last Sacrament.

The New York Papers give a sad account of the affairs at Boston—by the enumeration of upwards of 200 failures.

The Greeks have at last received aid from a Christian Power.—The American frigate Constitution landed an Agent of the United States at Hydra in the Month of June who proceeded immediately to Corinth, and signed there on the 16th July a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with the Senate—This is the first aid the Greeks have received from a Christian Power !!!

Reports say that the King has it in contemplation to restore the forfeited titles of the Scottish Peers. Among those particularly likely to come under his Majesty's consideration, are the Dukedom of Perth and the Earldom of Mar.—the former to be given to Lord Gwydir in right of his Wife, and the latter to Mr. Erskine of Mar.—It is also rumoured that there will be some new creations, when Sir Walter Scott will be raised to the Peerage, with the title of Baron Abbotsford.

The King had visited Scotland but had returned, and landed at Gravesend on the 5th September. Intelligence of this late date was received at Madeira by the York, when lying there to receive a cargo of Wine.

Charles Mills, jun. Esq. has succeeded the late John Inglis, Esq. in the Directory.

Sir Benjamin Bloomfield has been appointed to the Government of Fort Charles, in Port Royal in the Island of Jamaica—and Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole to the Government of the Mauritius."„

CORONER'S INQUEST.

MURDER.—In addition to the melancholy case of homicide reported in the Gazette of last Wednesday, we have the painful duty of reporting another murder which has been apparently attended with more barbarous and atrocious circumstances---We trust it will be impossible for such atrocities to remain enveloped in secrecy, and feel a confident reliance in the vigilance of the police that their exertions will continue unabated, until the perpetrators of such inhumanity shall be discovered and brought to justice---We hear that in addition to the activity now prevailing in that department that the magistrates intend, or have already applied to Government for leave, to offer such a reward for the discovery of these offenders as may induce not only the inferior officers of justice to make unceasing exertions in their several divisions, but may induce some of the parties concerned, or those who have a knowledge of the principal offenders, to make a full discovery of the circumstances.---There was nothing disclosed before the Coroner which could lead to the slightest conjecture as to the cause of the murder in the present case. We shall however give the particulars as they appeared on the inquest, that our readers may judge for themselves of the great difficulty which exist of getting hold of any fact to afford any reasonable conjecture as to the cause of so barbarous an outrage.

Shaik Currian, a Constable, deposed that about nine o'clock on Monday morning last he was informed by the sepoy in charge of the Pound that a body was floating in the Fort Ditch near the Bazar Gate, that on going there he found the deceased had both his hands tied behind his back and that his feet were also tied together, the bandages were pieces of rag or line---His body smelt and was offensive, and appeared to have been dead about four or five days—from the state of the body he could not discover any marks of violence—He had on his Jacket and short Breeches---the Ditch at the part where he was lying was not more than three feet deep.

The next witness who appeared was the widow of the deceased, a most interesting and beautiful young Rajapoot woman about the age of fifteen years; on recognizing her husband she was immediately absorbed in tears; her loud lamentations excited the pity and compassion of the large assemblage of persons who were present—on being desired to compose herself and be seated—she deposed that she was the wife of the deceased, that his name was Newell Sing a Rajapoot, that they had been married eight years and during that time had lived very happily together, that they had been only one month in Bombay and were strangers in the place—they had come from Broach; the deceased had not any quarrel or dispute with any person—that they lived near Dobetalluh; that about six days before she had gone from home with her husband's victuals in the morning to Mr. Hutt's Tents on the Esplanade in whose service her husband was—that on enquiring for the deceased she was informed he had gone home the night before—she had afterwards enquired at the chokies if her husband was a prisoner any where, and was told he was not—no person had ever attempted to seduce her from her husband, or made her any presents—the jewels on her person she had brought from Broach, she lives with her brother in Bombay who lets out carts to hire—her brother has been in Bombay a long time—she had not quarrel with her husband, nor did her husband ever accuse her of improper conduct—he did not wear any jewels about his person. Here the evidence closed. The Coroner observed to the Jury in summing up, that had the deceased been found in the ditch with his arms and feet loose, there might perhaps have been some probability to conclude that he had come to his death by accident, though even such a a conclusion would have been doubtful as the water in the place where he was found was only three feet deep; but the ligature which bound his members together, placed the means of his death beyond a doubt---He (the Coroner) had felt some doubt whether he should be justified in holding an inquest over a body which from its offensive state could scarcely be approached—one of the great benefits resulting from inquisitions was the inspection of the body to discover if any marks of violence existed; in the present case that advantage could be not be obtained; he had however proceeded in this duty, under the belief that the widow might have thrown some light on the affair, but in that hope the jury he was certain would be disappointed as well as himself: on the contrary the widow's evidence had so completely shut out every ground of conjecture as to the motives which had led to the commission of so foul and barbarous a murder, that he was at a loss to concive any possible motive whatever. The jury had anticipated him in one very natural question which seemed to have suggested itself to every person—he meant the question whether any person had attempted to seduce the wife from her allegiance to her husband. Looking at the elegance of her person and the splendor of the ornaments in which she appeared, with reference to her humble station of life, a conjecture very naturally occured that things were not altogether right in that quarter; she had however with much apparent sincerity and simplicity of manner denied that any attempts of the nature suggested had been made; he really believed that her testimony throughout was not to be doubted; there was something in the manner of a witness that betrayed either the falsity or truth which was spoken, and could not deceive those who had had experience in examinations of this kind. With respect to the other points in the case, he had some reason to think that the assault upon the deceased was the consequence of some sudden affray, in which the parties had proceeded to great and cruel extremities; his reason for this conjecture was the texture and materials of the bandage or ligatures employed to fasten his limbs; no persons meditating his death would have waylaid him with the possession only of these simple materials. If any conspiracy had been formed for that purpose, why not at once employ the dagger, or at least some blud-

geon, or cordage better adopted to such criminal purposes. None of these method had apparently been used and it was therefore not an improper conclusion to draw, that the parties concerned in the affair had not the possession of them, and therefore had not concerted any criminal design; on the contrary the bandages appeared to be strips of linen torn off from some article of wearing apparel, which perhaps had been done on the spot and on the spur of the moment as the only means then in their power of effecting their object of immediate revenge. It would also appear evident that more than one person was implicated in this transaction—the deceased was a robust man, and if opposed in single combat no one person could probably have effected the purpose in so delibarate a manner as to have tied sucessively both hands and feet and then to have thrown the deceased alive into the ditch—that his life had been so destroyed he believed, but then at the same time he must come to the very probable conclusion that more than one person were implicated in this cruel death. It was lamentable to reflect that on that day he had been called on to sit upon two as barbarous cases of murder and cruelty as were ever recorded—the one committed in a place of comparative obscurity, but the present at the very entrance of the Fort—He would make no further observations than to say that he hoped incessant exertions would be made by the police, and every inducement afforded to have these criminals brought to justiee. The public must naturally feel interested in these uncommon events, and that this disposition to commit such flagrant crimes should be promptly and efficiently suppressed.

The jury without any hesitation found a verdict of wilful murder against some persons unknown.

Since this inquest we are informed that the coroner has made private inquiry in the neighbourhood of the residence of this young widow, and that such enquiry has turned out very satisfactory in every respect—Since the discovery of her husband she has not suffered any nourishment to pass her lips, and in this state of exhaustion she went to Mr. Hutt's tents for the recovery of a small balance of wages due to her husband, but on reaching his residence she fainted and continued in a state of insensibility above a quarter of an hour. Mr. Hutt very kindly sent for a Surgeon; but he could not discover pulsation for some time—she was however comparatively restored with a little weak brandy and water; her illness was entirely produced from debility and exhaustion of nature. She has expressed a wish to Mr. Hutt that he would find her a passage to Broach in one of his boats which is destined to the northward. As this young and interesting female stranger is without sufficient friends to find her those comforts for her journey back to her relations, it would well accord with the distinguished kindness of our fair country women to make up for her a small purse of 200rs. which the Editor will be happy to forward to Mr. Hutt; and if this paragraph should catch his eye, we are sure we need not express any hope that he will see her comfortably embarked for her own country agreeably to her own wishes.

[*Bombay Courier.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.

1823

FIFTH DAY,

THE 21st JANUARY 1823.

...lors' Purse, Rupees 1,000; ...each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carrying 8 st 7 lbs. heats 2½ miles. The winner of one Race on any course to carry 5 lbs. extra, of two 7 lbs. and of more than two 10 lbs. extra.

Mr. Law's, ...	Advocate, ...	1	1
Mr. Bailie's, ...	Shylock, ...	2	2
Capt. Spiller's.	Langolee, ...	3	3
Capt. Fitz James's, .	Badinage, ...	4	dr.
Mr. Crawford's, . . .	Wild Boy.	5	dist.

Time, 5 13 *first heat*,
5 17 2 do.

The Byculla Plate of £ 100 from the fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, Byculla Standard; heats one mile:

Mr. Malcolm's, . . .	Fitz James, ...	1	1
Lieut. Ribot's, . . .	Cedric, ...	2	2
Capt. Fearon's, . . .	Claude, ...	3	3
Mr. Crawford's, . . .	Rob Roy, ...	4	4
Capt. Mansfield's, . .	Waxy, ...	5	5

Time fist heat, 1 59
2d heat, 2 2

LAST DAY.

FRIDAY THE 24TH JANUARY 1823.

The Gold Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, given by the Turf Clup in 1802, and now in the possession of Mr. Crawford, heats two miles, 9 stones. Stakes Rs. 300 each.

Mr. Crawford's, . . .	Sussex, ...	1	
Mr. Malcolmss, . . .	Burnfoot, ...	2	dr.

Won easy, no time taken.

A Plate for the beaten Horses of the season that have saved their distance, of 400 Rs. from the Fund, and 3 gold mohurs each; to be handicaped by the Stewards, two miles.

Mr. Law's, . . .	Donegal, ...	1	
Mr. Crawford's, ...	Forester, ...	2	
Mr. Havelock's,	Recorder . . , ...	2	

Time 4 25: *won easy.*

1ST MATCH: TWO MILES

Capt. Fitz James's . .	Minstrel, ...	1	
Mr. Elliot's.	Proxy, ...	2	

Time 4 9.

This match was an interesting (and great betting) race, Proxy took the lead and kept it till within the distance chair, when the superior strength and bottom of Minstrel brought him through, and he won rather easily at the end.

2D MATCH: TWO MILES.

Mr. Malcolm's, ...	Fitz James, ...	1	
Mr. Crawford's, ...	Rob Roy, ... ,	2	

Won quite eosy in 4 11

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. E. A. Robinson, E. Regt.
Capt. J. H. Lester, 2d Bat. 16th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. Cocke, P. D. A.
Major Gen. Smith Comg. P. D. A.
Surgn. A. Paton Surat Garrison.
Capt. Bagnold 1st | 12th Regt.
Cornet Arbuthnot 3d Lt. Cy.
Lieut. Watts 2d | 8th Regt.
Major Henry Wish Bengal H. Artillery.
Major H. Green, H. M. 20th Regt.
Capt. Hervey, Bengal Comt.
Capt. C. Pearce, Bengal Army.
Ensign L. Neville 1st | 1st or Gr. Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Cornet H. Wilks, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. Thos. Briggs 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. Jas, Thomas Barrack Mr.
Lieut. G. W. Blachley, Pioneer Batt.
Lieut. Jameson, 3d Cavalry.
Lieut. T. R. Manners, 13th Regt. M. N. I.
Brevet Capt. Henry Adams, 3d Regt. N. I.
Major Henry Smith, 1st Regt. Lt. Cy.
Lieut. Chas. Hutt, Madras 14th Regt.
Lieut. J. Rankin, 2d Batt. 12th Regt.
Capt. E. M. Wood, 1st Bat. 7th Regt.
Lt. & Adjt. J. Goodiff, Pioneers.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 23, Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Messa Peerbhoy, from Malwan.

24. The H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. Wm. Roll, from Penang 24th November.

25 Ship Portsia, Edward Worthington, from Rangoon, 18th December.

Do. Ship Duke of Bedford, T. A. Cunnygham, from Bengal 25 December P. D. Galle 5th January, Columbo 11.

Do. Ship Sumdany, John Benson, from Cochin 9, December from Tellechery 15th January.

26. Portuguese Ship Castro, Commander Angelo Antonio Fernandes, from Maco.

Do Armed Ketch Vigilant Syrang Doss Mahomed from Tankara Bunder.

28, Ship Glenelg H. R. Waddell, from Severndroog.

Do. Ship Salhie, C. Jolliffe, from Severndroog.

PASSENGERS.

Per Nautilus.—Sir Ralph Rice.

Per Duke of Bedford.—Mrs. Walter. Miss Hesman.

Per Glenelg.—Ensign Peckford 2 | 9 Regt. Ensign Scobie, 2 | 9 Regt. and a Detachment of the 2 | 9 Regt. N. I.

Per Salhie.—Detachment 2 | 9 Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 22d Transport Ship Salbie, C. Jolliffe, to Severndroog.

Do. Ship Kusrovie, J. H. Edwin, to dtto.

Do. Ship Felecitas, P. Campbell, to ditto.

Do. Ship Glenelg, H. R. Weddell, to ditto.

26. Ship Waterloo, (Free Trader) G. C. S. Living to England.

PASSENGERS.

By Waterloo.—Mrs. Baber. Mrs. Payne, Miss Sophia Morgan, Miss Anna Payne. Miss Catherine Payne, Master Baber, Master Wm. File George,

FROM CANNANORE.

Mrs. Mackechnie and 3 Children. Miss Babington, Dr. Mackechnie, H. M. 69th. Regt. Capt. Read H. M. 69th Regt. 44 Invalids Soldiers, 6 Women and 6 Children of H. M. 69th Regt. in Charge of his Majesty's Invalids.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Phœnix, for London.
Sarah, for ditto.
Columbia, for do.
George the Sourth, for do.
Lurkassan, for Bussorah.
Big Ariel, for Columbo.
French.—Brig Eugenia, for Bordeaux.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 4. Ship Thames, John Litson, from London 28th June, and Madeira 30th July.

Jan. 7. Ship Princess Charlotte, John McKean, from Liverpool 25th July.

Jan. 8. Ship Princess Charlotte, John Lamb, from London 8th Feb. Valparaiso, and Cape of Good Hope 21st October.—Passengers from the Cape of Good Hope, Mrs. Donnithorne and Child; Mrs. Henderson; Miss Rogers James Donnithrone Esq. Civil Service; Lieut.-Col. Wm. Morison, C. B. and D. Henderson Esq Surgeon, Madras Establishment.

Departures Jan. 4 Ship Edil Kellie, P. Edwards, for Columbo.

Jan. 6. Arab Ship Mellicket Bhur, for Judda, Portuguese Ship Luz, S. Ramos. for Macao.

Jan. 7 Ship Apolle, G. Tenent, for London via Madras.—Ship Indiana, Jas. Pearl, for Penang and Eastward.—French Ship Bordelais, Gallais, for Bordeaux.—French Ship Zelie, F. Rouxel, for the Mauritius.—Arab Ship Abassy, for Judda.

Vessels gone to sea. Jan. 1. Hydery Nelly, Brig, and Resistance do.

Jan. 5. Maitland, Matilda, Venus, and Nancy French.

Jan. 6. Bengal Merchant, Elizabeth, Calcutta, Minstrel, James Drummond, and Governor Phillips.

Jan 8 Golconda and Penelope.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour. Jan. 7. H. C. ship Coldstream.

At Kedgeree. H. M. Frigate Glasgow, and General Lecor (Portuguese).

At the New Anchorage H. C. ship General Hewit, Thames, Warren Hastings, Marchioness of Ely, Chelsea, and Dorsetshire.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.—January 9th, Brig Rattamalla, Captain J. H. Broheir from Chittagon 1st January.—10th Bark Dolphin, Captain George East, returned from Sea.—13th, Bark George, Captain J. Poulson, from Colombo 2d, Quilon 12th, and Galle the 27th December.

DEPARTURES.

January 9th, Ship Almorah, Captain Thomas Winter, for Colombo.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Astell, Captain T W. Aldham.
Ship Cross, Captain H. B. Pridham.
Brig Rattamalla, Captain J. H. Broheir.
Bark Dolphin, Captain George East.
Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C. W. Estcn.
Bark George, Captain J. Poulson.
Cutter Mary, Captain J. G. Lear.

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

At Jaulnah, on the 2d Instant the Lady of Captain R. Shawe, of a daughter.

On the 17th Instant Mrs. Higgs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 11th Instant Mr. Jacob Lambertus Vanwoollen, aged 36 years.

He was a man who was doomed to taste largely of the bitter cup of misfortunes and afflictions in all their varied shapes, and his departure from this world to a better state was really to him, from pain and woes a relief which kind Heaven sent to him.

On the 19th Inst. Louisa, Infant daughter of Mrs. George Higgs, aged 2 days.

On the 23d Inst. Mr. J. S. Watson, late of the Firm of Lugrin and Watson, aged 28 years.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. Ann Capon aged 56 years.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain William Kennedy, Assistant Military Auditor General, to Charlotte, second Daughter of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Blair K. C. B.

On the 21st December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson Capt. J. E. Conway, of the Hon'ble Company's Bengal Army, to Mrs. Bertram, relict of the late Capt. A. M. Bertram of the Madras Establishment.

At Malda, on the 12th December, by the Revd. William Yates, at the house of W. A. Pringle, Esq. C. R. B. Berney, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Charlotte Dawney.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th December, the lady of Capt. J. N. Jackson, of a daughter.

On the 18th Dec. Mrs. Frances Pereira, of a Son.

At his residence in Chowringhee, on the morning of the 21st December, the Lady of John Hadley D'Oyly, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Son,

On Saturday, the 21st December, Mrs. William Howrigan, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 21st December, Mrs. A. D'Souza, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 15th December, at the early age of 18 the lady of Lieutenant J. A. Scalch, of the Quarter Master General's Department.

Madras.

MARIAGES.

On the 18th January, by the Revd, W. Roy Lieutenant F. Mountford, Assistant Surveyor General, to Emily, third Daughter of Lieut. Colonel J. Haslewood of the Carnatic ? European veteran Battalion.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, the Lady of Captain Pattulo, Commanding the Hon'ble the Governor's Body Guard of a Son.

On the 17th ultimo, at Masulipatam, the Lady of Lieutenant French, of the European Regiment, of a daughter.

In the Black Town, on the 20th Ultimo, the wife of Mr. G. Vanderwart, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 29th Ultimo, Mrs. Robert Stephen Theobalds, of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 21st Ultimo the Lady of Major Wahab, Commanding the 1st Battalion 17th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 28th Ultimo, Henry Hodgson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and one of the Commissioners for the Settlement of the Debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

At the Presidency on the 24th Ultimo, Major General John James Durand of the Honorable Company's Service; on the following day his Remains were interred in St. Mary's Burial Ground, under the military honors due to his rank.

At Bolaurum, on the 16th Ultimo, of a bilious fever in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. Kingsley, wife of J. T. Kingsley, H. M. 30th Regiment, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

In the Black Town, on the 22d, Ultimo, the infant, son of Mr. G. Vanderwart.

On the 18th of December, at Secundrabad of fever, Ensign Vanderzee, of H. M. 30th Regiment, much regretted by the whole of his Brother Officers.

At Nellore, on the 21st Ultimo, Captain Edward Bond, of the 2d Battalion 15th Regt.

On the night of the 23d Ultimo, at St. Thomas's Mount, Henry William, third son of Thomas Boileau, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, aged one year and 14 days.

"What's human Life? a Day, a Race, a Span,
A Point, a Bubble, Froth:—so vain is man!

Madras.

His Highness THE NABOB returned the visit of *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR yesterday forenoon, under the customary honors and salutes.

We give the following from late Papers received by the *York*.

THE COURIER,—AUGUST 7, 1822.

The return of the Marquis of Hastings from India is at length finally arranged, and the Right Hon. George Canning, as Governor-General, takes his departure from England on the 10th of October.

STOCKS 23D AUGUST AT ONE o'CLOCK.

Bank Stock	- - -	251 1/2 2
3 per Cent Red.	- -	81 1/4 81
3 per Cent Cons.	- -	80 1/2 1/4 1/2
3 1/2 per Cents.	- -	92 1/2
4 per Cents.	- - -	99 1/2 3/8 1/2
5 per Cents.	- - - -	—
India Stock	- - - - -	—
India Bonds.	- - - - -	—
Long Ann.	- -	20 15-16 21
Exch. Bills.	- (£1000)	6 4 pr
Dc. (Smll)	- - -	5 8 6 pr
Cons. for Acc.	- - -	80 3/8 1/2 1/8

Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan. 16.

AUGUST 26.

'The following is an extract of a letter, dated Barcelona, August 7:—"All the country near Tarragona is in a state of insurrection, the hostile parties are destroying all the vineyards, and laying waste all the neighbouring districts.

The East India Company's ship Atlas arrived in the channel on the 20th instant; she sailed from China the 25th March, and from St. Helena the 3d July.

The *Albion*, *Kingston* and *Eclipse* reached England towards the end of August.

The *Woodford*, Capt. Chapman for Madras and Bengal, was advertised to be in the Downs on the 20th of September.

Calcutta.

Governor General.—The Most Noble the Governor General embarked on board H. M. Ship GLASGOW, on Saturday, at Kedgeree at half past ten o'clock, under a Salute of 19 Guns from the Frigate, and the Portuguese Ship GENERAL LECOR. The Yards of the GLASGOW, and four Pilot Vessels were manned during the Salute. There was a fine Northerly Breeze blowing, but we understand that it was arranged that the GLASGOW was not to sail till the 7th, (this day,) The day after to-morrow, we imagine, we shall have to announce the final departure of his Lordship from the Shores of India.

Lady H. Paget.—We learn with much regret that the amiable Lady H. Paget intends so soon to quit the Presidency for Europe. Her Ladyship is accompanied by her Children, and Dr. J. Sawers; and has engaged her passage on the PROVIDENCE, Captain Owen, which leaves Calcutta about the 28th Instant.

Alarming and dreadful Fire.—About half past 10 o'Clock, on Sunday evening, a most alarming and dreadful fire broke out in some Corn Warehouses, belonging to Natives—situate at the North end of Clive Street, opposite the Inland Custom House, in about 12 compartments occupying a space of an acre and half of ground, full stocked with grain, principally rice. The whole is completely destroyed, or at least it will be but little that can be saved from the ruins. At nearly twelve, the engines arrived, and the fire continued to blaze till day light yesterday morning, in spite of the utmot exertions of those present. By the timely demolition of several apartments adjoining, the most disastrous consequences, which must have ensued, were prevented. The Chief Magistrate and several other gentlemen were present, to whose judicious aid and instructions much is owing. The cause of the catastrophe is not exactly known; but is attributed to some native destitute women, living adjoining to the premises, and who were carousing all the fore part of night; and in their apartments it is supposed to have originated. The probably loss sustained by the whole, is estimated at 1, 50,000 Rupees.

FRAUD AND ROBBERY.

FRAUD ANL ROBBERY COMMITTED BY A LURKING PEON AT MESSRS. HUTTON AND CO.'S

From a Correspondent.

We understand a Sirkar belonging to M Dick, Crump and Co went to Messrs H and Co. on Friday last to present a payment, and being, as usual, prevente presenting the Bill himself, gave into th of one of the Peons in the Office to get it signed. After waiting the wh day at the Office for the return of the Sirkar was told that the Peon to wh given the Bill did not befo that the said *false* Peon ha a *true* Peon of the H

and clandestinely run off with it. Nobody seems to know who the deceitful Peon is, or what he was doing in the Office, but Messrs, Dick, Crump and Co. are informed that the name signed on the back of their Bill is "Cadder Peon."

It is fortunate that the Bill is but for the trifling sum of 125 Rs. but had it been for 125,000, the Robbery might have been as essily committed; and it is evidently therefore very necessary for all Houses of Business to be exceedingly cautious in retaining faithful Durwans to prevent the admission of improper persons, as well as in keeping more responsible Servants than Peons of any kind to receieve and return Bills that are to be presented for acceptance or payment.—*Calcutta January* 6, 1823.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—THIRD WEEK IN DECEMBER.

****Thermometer placed at North Window in the Shade.*

December 1822.		Degs.	*December* 1822.		Degs.
Sunday, 15th	6½ A. M.	54	Thursday 17th	9½ A. M.	..62½
	4½ P. M.	70		12 M.	...74½
Monday 16th	6½ A. M.	49		6 P. M.	...70¼
	12 M.	71			
	5 P. M.	70	Friday 20th	7 A. M.	54
Tuesday 17th	7 A. M.	53		1½ P. M.	72
	12 M.	70		5 P. M.	70
	7 P. M.	61			
Wednesday 18th	6½ A. M.	58	Saturday 21st	7 A. M.	...53½
	12 M.	71		12½ P. M.	...70
	5 P. M.	68		5 P. M.	...69

Highest Range .....74 Lowest Ditto.....49

Average Medium. 61½

MEDICAL REPORT.

The Thermometer has fallen 5 degrees since the last week, and the morning and evening fogs are more severe, and the cold, is more sensibly *felt* than before. More preventive caution is requisite to equalize the temperature of the body by warmer cloathing and the greatest attention is requisite to preserve *Children* in health. Much less illness prevails in general, and Fevers have been almost superceded by *Bowel Complaints*, which have attached indescriminately to all ages of either sex. The effects of common Colds in all their usual varieties continue to prevail.

As both these states of Disease, depend so very much upon the state of the body influenced by, from exposure, to the atmosphere, it became essential in the same ratio, to prevent an influence, producing such effects. Hence the great advantage of *Flannel*, and the imperious necessity that its use should not be delayed. In this however it does not appear (to me) to be either necessary or useful that it should be worn next the skin. There are I think no real advantages derivable from but many objections to this application of it, and worn over the Linen, secures every essential benefit, while the skin is secured from all that irritation, which contact never fails to produce, and altho' its advocates contend that such irritation is merely temporary yet they should know that the action thus excited is neither merely nor always confined to this effect; altho' the prevention of that alone, would *secure* a degree of comfort which is not more desirable than advantageous and particularly as it regards the delicate texture of Females and Children, in both which I have known the most serious evils produced, and even deseases of the skin (never it may be presumed desirable) which have excited considerable distress and continued with encreased violence for months often requiring—the most persevering attention to the Medical means, required so long for their removal.

Durhumtollah. P.

Delhi.

Reports from Delhi state Runjeet Sing to be negociating with the Cabul Government for an Annual Tribute, and that it is expected he will succeed. The two Foreigners are with him, and he has at their solicitation granted them 50,000 Rupees stipend per annum.

The India Gazette January 9.

English News.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

ITURBIDE, THE NEW EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

A New York paper, of the 24th ult. gives the following account of this fortunate adventurer:—

"Iturbide was born at Valladolid, in Mexico in 1790; in 1810, he was a lieutenant in the army. His father is now 84 years old, a native of Biscay, in Spain, and went to Mexico at the age of 23, where he married a Creole of fortune. This new Emperor was bred a farmer—his constitution is hardy and robust, and he was accustomed to military service in the militia of his province. He was a leader of youthful enterprises, particularly in athletic exercises. His success against Morales induced government to raise him to the rank of colonel. Men of inferior qualifications became jealous of him, and base intrigues were set in motion, and he was deprived of the command of Bahia.—Iturbide, without a murmur, retired to a plantation; but his talents were not forgotten. He soon was invited to take the command of an army destined to the south, and marched to Acapulco, in 1819-20. it was here he matured a plan for the emancipation and independence of Mexico, in which all interests were united, and promised protection to all; to the soldiery promotion, to the priests their authority over souls, to the titled their titles, to the merchant bounties, to the planters commerce, and to the various classes of labourers, liberty; all were consulted, named, and respected, and all interests were reconciled.

"Augustin Iturbide is full five feet ten inches high, erect, well proportioned, and full formed, rather athletic than light; combining the muscular force of Hercules with the elegant contour of Apollo; his motion is manly and graceful, easy, and unaffected; his complexion a light brunette, and his visage a fine turned oval, animated by a playful, speaking hazel eye, indicative of quickness and a warm heart. In his manner more persuasive than imperative, neither presuming nor assuming too much, he insensibly brings those up to his level with whom he converses, and never fails to excite great attachment. His military operations are characterized by vigilance, patience, and perseverance, and when he strikes it is with the decision of thunder. In the most critical and hazardous situations he is composed, collected, and smiling at danger. The fear and jealousies natural to a people emerging from despotism to independence have ascribed to him a sinister ambition, incompatable with free government; yet he has very recently, publicly repeated his determination to terminate his political career, by following the example of our grear examplar, "Washington."

South America.—The constents of the American papers we have received by the Manhattan, from various parts of the Union, are unusually interesting, and we regret our limits prescribe us to a mere analysis. A vessel had arrived at Philadelphia from Adverado, in Mexico, and brought intelligence that the Mexican Congress had declared *Augustine Iturbide, Chief of that Government, with the title of Emperor.* The proclamation, on this occasion, declares, that every prospect of amicable accommodation with Spain being at an end, they had determined to proclaim total separation and independence, and to select a Chief of their own. Some of the Royalist forces had previously rallied in different parts, but were invariably beaten.—Subsequent accounts, after noticing the decree of the Mexican Government, by which Iturbide is proclaimed Emperor, state, that other decrees had been issued, acknowledging the Re-public of Colombia, from which, it is said, a native Mexican had been sent ambassador by his *Imperial Majesty of Mexico.*

From Colombia the news is extremely gratifying. One of the chief forts at Puerto Cabello had surrendered to the Independents, so that the last hold of the Spaniards will soon fall into their possession.

St. Martin (say advices from Peru) had resigned the protectorship and the Marquis Torre Tagle, was appointed in his stead, as "Supreme Director of Peru."—The New Government had issued 200,000 dollars of paper momey.

Washington, June 20.—Don M. Torres, Charge d'Affairs from the Republic of Colombia, was yesterday presented to the Presideut of the United States, by the Secretary of State. The estimable character and correct conduct of this gentleman, who has long been known in the United States, contribute to give an unusual interest to this incident, added to the circumstance of his being the first person received in a diplomatic character from any of the Republics of the South.

The Government of Colombia has, by a decree, appropriated 12,000 dollars for the purchase of a printing-press, types, &c. to print books or Congress, and works on political economy.

Colombia.—The first general adventure to Colombia, from London, will sail in a few days. It consists entirely of British manufactured goods; and amounts to about £25,000. The premium of insurance is much enhanced in consequence of the British Government not at once acknowledging the independence of the South American Republics. The interest of British commerce, and the just claims of men who have conquered their freedom, equally demand a liberal policy towards the states on the part of the British empire. The time may soon arrive when the benefits of a free trade may be asked in vain, and the present opportunity of creating the gratitude and confirming the friendship of these rich and rising states should not be lost.

Hanover.—A circumstance which has lately occurred in Brunswick, gives the people of that State additional reason to regret their temporary subjection to the King of Hanover. M. de Wette, a celebrated theologian of Germany, held by a Professorship in a Prussian University at the time Kotzebue was assassinated by Sandt, and having written a letter of condolence to the another of Sand (who we believe had been his pupil) he was forced in consequence

to resign his situation. The people of the town of Brunswick having the right to elect their own clergy, and entertaining in common with the rest of their countrymen the greatest regard and esteem for M. de Wette, on the occasion of a late vacancy in one of their churches, chose M. de Wette to fill it. Knowing the state of destitution in which he was, and his inability to provide himself with what his establishment would demand, with a spirit and feeling which reflect the highest honour on them, they determined to furnish his house and supply him with whatever else might be necessary to enable him to appear among them in such a manner as his station rendered necessary, and a general contribution was immediately begun, in which some gave money, others such articles as they could spare, and in which all from the highest to the lowest eagerly participated. To their great astonishment, however, when all this was done, an interdict was issued by the Government, which refused to ratify the election of M. de Wette. Fortunately for him, he received immediately afterwards a call to one of the churches of Berne, in Switzerlnnd. The mean and vindictive spirit displayed on this occasion has, however, excited a very indignant feeling throughout the North of Germany.

FREEHOLD ESTATE SOLD FOR THE TITHE.

A valuable freehold estate in Buckinghamshire, called Fitz-John's Manor Farm, situate at Sherrington within a few miles of Newport Pagnel, and Olney, on the high road, and in a fine sporting part of the country, contiguous to the navigable river Ouse, was lately sold by auction. The estate consists of a farm-house and suitable buildings, and 134 acres of very good land, lying very compact, and in the highest state of cultivation, having been farmed by the proprietor for many years.

All the crops now growing on the lands, and the live and dead farming stock, implements of husbandry, viz.—six horses; one cow; sow in pig; six carts; three ploughs; four harrows; harness for six horses; a land roller; thrashing machine; two cattle cribs; with a variety of other useful appendages to the farm; and also the fixtures in the farm-house, were sold along with the land. We believe more exertion was scarcely ever used by an auctioneer to obtain a good price for the article under his hammer, than was employed in the sale of this estate, its crops, and its stock, which were all knocked down together. He described the land as naturally excellent, and, long farmed by its proprietor, as a gentleman desirous of keeping it in the highest state of cultivation. There was, to be no after valuation for crops, or for stock or fixtures, which, he appealed to those who knew the premises, could not fall much short of 1000l. Yet the utmost that all his exertions could procure for the whole—the estate, the crops, stock, &c. was six hundred and fifty guineas.

It will naturally be enquired what circumstance could, even in the present state of agricultural distress, cause a freehold estate, in such a state of cultivation, to be sold so low. The whole secret will be understood, by stating, that the farm is subject to a corn rent to the rector of Sherington, in lieu of tithes. The auctioneer stated to what corn rent the farm was subject: by ancient usage the farm pays 357. bushels of wheat in lieu of all tithes; but this wheat unfortunately is not taken in kind, but at a price fixed every 21 years on the average price of the three preceding years; in consequence of which usage the price of the bushel of wheat, according to which the rector was to be paid for 21 years was fixed ten years since at 10s. 5½d. per bushel; by virtue of which estimate and usage the rector has, every year since, received for his tithe the sum of 186l. 13s. 7½d. while the owner, instead of getting any rent, has, lost so much by cultivating his own estate, that he at length determined to part with it.

The auctioneer, in the course of his exertions to get some price for the land, respresented that the usage which compelled the payment of such an enormous sum to the rector was, under existing circumstances, so manifestly unjust, that there could be no doubt the court of chancery would grant relief; but no bidder appeared desirous of becoming the purchaser of such a chancery suit. Another means of obtaining the relief proposed did not appear more inviting: it was to refuse to cultivate the land; to tell the rector if he would not be just and make an abatement on the tithe, he should cultivate the land himself, or get none. From the litte effect this suggestion had on the bidding, we must suppose that it was suspected by others, as well as ourselves, that before the owner of the estate determined on the sale, he had used whatever means he thought prudent to bring the rector to reason, and induce him to make an abatement, but had failed.

We this morning received (says the *Traveller* of Tuesday) a letter from a friend in the country, occupying a farm in the county of Chester, which mentions that he had offered to pay to his landlord, for the *rent* of his farm, *the whole of the gross produce*. Our farming friend would have been content to lose the whole expense of cultivation, and the whole of the taxes which cultivators are obliged to pay, whether they make any profit or no. This proposal the landlord did not think proper to accept—so that the produce does not cover the rent.—Now, to whatever causes such an event as this (which is not a singular one) is to be attributed, the state of a large part of the industrious people of the country must surely suggest that this is not the time for taxing them for useless purposes. We look consequently with a feeling of horror to a vote of £9,230. last night in aid of the first fruit fund of the Church of Ireland for building churches and houses for clergymen. By *law* the crown is entitled to the first year's income of ecclesiastical livings, which income was granted by Queen Anne, to build churches and glebe houses in Ireland. The church of Ireland, which has been truly called "the richest and most useless church in the world," has so contrived matters, that the incumbents of livings, pay not really their first year's income, but the first year's income according to some fictitions valuation, under which the holder of a rich living of £1000. or £2000. a-year pays £1. or £2. for his first fruits! Now the public have as much a property in the first year's income of the livings as the incumbent has in the *second* year's income. It is a plain undoubted right. Yet this right is thrown away; the first fruit fund becomes deficient, and money is voted out of the taxes to supply it. It was said, by Mr. S. Rice, that half a million has been voted in this way since the Union—half a million of money voted out of the taxes of Great Britain (for Ireland has never been able to meet its own expences), to spare the pockets of the idle, non-resident, useless Irish Clergy!

CHARITY.

The committee for the relief of the distressed Irish very considerately suggested, that individuals might render material service by contributing such articles of apparel as they could conveniently spare. The timely hint has led to an inspection of ministerial wardrobes, with, we understand, the following success:—

The Chancellor doubted whether he could conscientiously give away clothes, which his servants have been expecting for the last forty years. There appeared to him, in this case, to be a *vested* interest, to meddle with which one should be very cautious. He was always very loth to dispose of his *old suits* but he would contribute a pair of *weepers* that had often stood him in good stead.

Lord Londonderry said that he had always given Ireland the benefit of his *inexpressibles*, in his parliamentary language, and expositions of its prosperity and happiness—he would now send his old *gallowses* and a *straight waistcoat*, striped crimson, ticketed "Insurrection Act."

Mr. Vansittart hoped the public would not part with its small clothes, but with an express stipulation reserving his (Mr. V.'s) right of way into the pockets—the *waist* has been a little narrowed this session, but it is still by much too great for starving people.

The Grenvilles unanimously declined parting with any thing, saving that they *turned their coats*, and did, and would, turn and turn again while any thing was to be got by it.

An illustrious personage could not bear to look at his old habits—the contemplation always raised an unpleasant doubt, "lest our old clothes sat better than our new." There was, he believed, a blue and buff, which he had worn when Fox and Sheridan were his associates—were that Curtis and Nagle are now, the chosen companions of his social hours; but the suit lay amidst the forgotten lumber of early frindships, and were better untouched.

A number of ladies of fashion were applied to; they, however, protested that they had already stripped themselves of as much as they could in modesty spare, to furnish *decent* drapery to the Achilles, but would try what could be done—seeing how scantily they had supplied that man mountain, it was thought injudicious to press the application, there being some apprehension that these tasty ladies might supply a costume by much *too classical* for our northern climate.

CONVICT SUBSCRIPTION.

The following letter is curious and interesting, particularly when we reflect that many of the individuals, had the cruel severity, in some cases, of our penal code been put in force, would have expiated their offences on the scaffold. This is another cheering instance of the fact that man is not so prone to continue hardened in vice as is frequently asserted, and that even criminals in the hulks possess those kindly affections, which, if properly cherished and stimulated, would restore them to their country as useful members of society.

"*To the Committee for managing the fund for the relief of the Distressed Irish.*

"Gentlemen,—In conformity with the wish of my fellow-prisoners, the convicts confined on board the *Bellerophon* hulk, at Sheerness, I inclose you the sum of £10 8s. 6d. being the voluntary subscription of 394 of them, in aid

of their distressed brethren in Ireland; and who, although they have broken the laws of their country, and are, in a measure, without the pale of society, feel proud of having the opportunity to prove that they have still some feelings of humanity.—I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

" JOHN SABELL,

" *Sheerness, July* 6."

Thomas Strickland, Esq. on his last rent day, at Sizergh Hall, ordered that all arrears of rent due last Christmas should be wiped away, and that those tenants who had regularly paid their rents, were to have a per centage allowed up to the present time, and also a reduction of a per centage up to the end of their leases. The tenants in gratitude for such generosity, said, that if the times improved they would not require the abatement. It is reported, that in the above instance, one farmer was £700 behind. Another was so rejoiced, that on entering his fold when returning home from the feast, he began shouting and hallowing—his wife comming to the door, on hearing so unusual a noise, asked what was to do?—The man replied, " *The National Debt is paid off.*" —Driving some ducks out of his way, he said, " You are mine *to-day*, but your were not *yesterday.*"

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

The bill, as amended by the lords, entitled, " An Act to amend certain provisions of the 26th of George II. for the better preventing clandestine marriages," has been passed. This bill, as it now stands, differs very considerably from that which was sent up from the house of commons. It recites the act of George II. which enacted that all marriages by licence, where either of the parties (widows and widowers of course excepted, who are deemed by law capable of judging for themselves) was under age, and where the consent of the father, guardians, or mother, was not had, should be void. These provisions it repeals, and further enacts, that in all cases of marriage solemnized by licence before the passing of the new act, without the consent specified, and where the parties shall have continued to live together as husband and wife till the death of one of them, or till the passing of this act; or shall only have discontinued their cohabitations in consequence of proceedings pending. touching the validity of such marriage, in such cases the marriage, if not otherwise invalid, shall be deemed to be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever. This clause, however, is not to extend to any marriage declared invalid before the passing of this act, by any court of competent jurisdiction; nor to any marriage where either of the parties shall have intermarried with any other person during the life of the other party; nor to any marriage, the invalidity of which has been established upon trial, or the validity of which has been duly brought into question in any causes or suits in law or equity. This act is not to affect any property or title of honour which may have been enjoyed by any person under colour of the invalidity of any marriage, by reason of its having been solemnized without the proper consent, although no sentence of judgment has been pronounced against the validity of such marriage. Nor is it to effect or call in question *any proceeding which has taken place under the* authority of any court, or in the administration of any personal estate or effects, or in the execution of any will or testament, or in the performance of any trust. The act then goes on to enact that no licence for any marriage shall, from and after the first day of September next, be granted until oath shall have been made by the parties applying for such licence to the effect required by this act, that is, where both parties are of twenty-one years, each shall make oath that they are respectively, and that each believes the other to be, twenty-one years old or upwards. Where both parties are under age, but alleged to be a widower and widow, the allegation must be sworn to in the same manner. Where only one of the parties is under age, and the minor is alleged to be a widow or a widower, the allegation must be sworn to in the same manner. Where both or either of the parties shall be under age, and neither a widow nor a widower, both shall make oath in the same manner as above specified—that is to say, each shall make oath as to himself and herself, and as to his and her belief with respect to the other party. In the latter case both parties shall also make oath that the consent of the necessary person or persons has been given. Where it is alleged that both, or either of the parties, are, or is, of the age of twenty-one, the licence shall not be granted until the register of the baptism of such parties, or party, is produced, and proved upon oath by some other witness, to be a correct extract. If the register be not in England, the fact must be proved on oath to the satisfaction of the person authorised to grant the licence. In all cases, except cases of special licence, oath shall be made of the residence of the parties applying, for the space of four weeks before the granting of such licence. The consent of parents or guardians must be signified in writing, and the signature must be attested by three or more witnesses, and the consent, so signed and attested, must be delivered to the person or persons from whom the licence is sought. The oaths to be taken before a surrogate, and if perjury be committed, it is to be visited with the usual pains, penalties, and disabilities. If one of the contracting parties should be convicted of such offence, such person shall forfeit to the king all estate, right, title, interest, benefit, profit, and advantage. which such person may derive from, or be entitled to, by virtue of such marriage. The oaths to be preserved by the proper officer, and the licence and other instruments to be entered in a calendar, to be open to the inspection of all persons. Officers, deviating from the directions of this act, shall be subject to punishment as guilty of a misdemeanour; but after the solemnization of a marriage by licence, it is not to be impeached on the ground of informality in obtaining such licence. With respect to marriages by banns, the act requires, that before the publication of such banns in any church or chapel, there shall be delivered to the proper minister of the said church or chapel an affidavit as to the residence, names, and ages of both parties. The banns not to be published until the names and residence so stated shall be affixed on the principal door of the church or chapel, and also in some conspicuous place within the said church or chapel, so to remain until the expiration of the three Sundays on which such banns shall be published. Such affidavit to be then delivered over to the church-warden or chapel-warden, and to be by him deposited in a chest. Whenever a marriage shall not be had within three months after the publication of banns, the banns must be republished, or a licence must be obtained. This act not to be in force until after the 1st day of September, 1822. Whenever a marriage shall not be had within three months after the licence is obtained, a new licence must be procured, or banns must be published. This act not to extend to the marriage of any of the Royal Family, nor to any marriages amongst Quakers or Jews, or to any marriages solemnized beyond seas. The act to be read at certain stated times in the churches and chapels, and to extend only to England.

" AS FAST AS A THIEF IN A MILL."—A circumstance, perhaps somewhat similar to what may have given rise to this common expression took place on Thursday week, at Stayley Bridge. When the people in the employ of Mr. John Leech, a respectable spinner of that place, came to their work in the morning, they were surprised at seeing a man's hat and coat on the roof of the counting-house, which is situated in a two-story building standing between Mr. Leech's two factories, and consequently easily overlooked from them. As it appeared, on examination, that no robbery had taken place, nor indeed any entrance been effected into the counting-house, it was concluded that the thief must be in the chimney, and an individual in the confidential employment of Mr. Leech shouted into it. A person answered from within, promising to tell every thing, on condition of being let out. It was thought best, however, that his confession should precede his liberation, and he was accordingly obliged to make it. He admitted that his object was to rob the counting-house, and said that he had been assisted in his enterprise, and had had information as to where Mr. Leech's cash was kept, from a man named James Bath, who worked with a respectable spinner in the neighbourhood, but had formerly been in the employ of Mr. Leech, and who was accordingly taken into custody. Meantime, a ladder had been procured, and a rope having been put down the flue, the culprit fastened it to his body, and two men standing on a plank at the top of the chimney, proceeded to draw him up. The circumstance having excited considerable interest amongst Mr. Leech's work-people, they had all assembled in the factory yard, and when the hands of the caitiff, apparently joined in the attitude of entreaty, first emerged from his dusky dungeon, the circumstance was hailed with a shout, which was repeated at intervals until the process of extrication was completed. There are, it appears; two flues to the chimney; one of which communicates with the counting-house, and the other with the upper story. Into the latter the prisoner had by mistake got; and the fire-place having been bricked up, he was wholly unable to make his way out; whilst from the straitness of the passage, he found it equally impossible to retrace his steps. He gave his name John Barker, and stated himself to have come a few weeks ago from this town, to the police of which, we understand, he is no stranger. He was the same day conveyed, along with Bath, who acknowledged his connexion with him, before a magistrate, and both were committed for trial.

Manchester Guardian, August 10.

THE TREADING-MILL.—Since the introduction of the mill into the Brixton House of Correction, it is singular to observe the decrease of crime within the Borough, and the adjoining districts. There is no longer any Dover-street, with its myriads of vagabonds; they have either applied themselves to industrious pursuits, or have taken up their quarters in a less vigorous part of the town, where there is no mill. The streets are clear at night, so that a man may go along without the certainty of being insulted; but this is a benefit denied to the man who is obliged to perambulate Fleet-street, the Strand, Covent garden, or the western parts of the metropolis. There, there is no "mill," consequently, all the idle and profligate congregate in these parts to the great disgrace of the police in general, and the watchmen; but if a treading-mill was once erected in any of the Middlesex goals, such scenes would soon recede from the public view. For the information of the Tom and Jerry Boys, it may be proper to add that the new Police Act (which has just been passed by Parliament), include them in the treading business as well as others.

COLD BATH FIELDS PRISON.—The want of means to employ the prisoners in this prison in hard labour, which to many, constitutes the most severe part of their punishment, has at length been obviated by the completion of a series of revolving wheels in each yard, upon which the prisoners are placed at stated periods, and the motion of which depends upon their constant exertion. On Tuesday last, the plan was brought into complete activity, and all the prisoners in the goal, both male and female, were set to work. At the first onset it was look-upon as a mere matter of amusement, but the experience of a quarter of an hour at once proved that it was a most irksome occupation. In the end. the whole of the men in one of the wards, to the number of forty, declared they would not work, and absolutely refused to obey their task-master. Among these were some very notorious characters. The governor, Mr. Adkins, was immediately sent for, and on his arrival he remonstrated with the mutineers on their misconduct This remonstrance was in vain, one of the ring-leaders acting as spokesman for the rest, positively declared their intention not to go to work again. Mr. Adkins, with becoming firmness, immediately ordered sixteen of the most prominent to be double ironed and looked up in their cells declaring at the same time that they should remain in this state on an allowance of bread and water, until they thought proper to shew contrition for their offence. This had the desired effect. The whole of those who remained, immediately set to work with apparent good will, and in the course of the day, eleven of the sixteen who had been locked up, sent for the governor, and begged to be permitted to resume their occupation, with a promise that he should hear no more of their opposition. Their prayer was complied with, and they mounted the wheel, and in the course of the next day, the remaining five, with an humbled spirit, followed their example. Thus the whole of the prisoners are now kept to actual hard labour, a plan, which experience proves, to create a stronger prejudice towards the inside of a prison than any other which can be adopted.

At a given signal all the prisoners in the different yards are ordered on the wheels, and immediately the machine is set in motion. In the court-yard there is erected a sort of pyramid, surrounded by wood work of a particular construction. Upon looking at which, the governor can at once ascertain the degree of labour which is applied, and thereby discover whether there is any negligence on the part of the prisoners, for which of course the task master is answerable.

At present the power of the wheels is applied to no profitable purpose, but it is in contemplation to erect a mill outside of the prison for grinding flour, in which it can effectually be brought into action,

SPLENDID SALE.

A sale of property of the most magnificent as well as unusual character, took place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Messrs. Robins's Rooms, in Conventgarden, which, during its progress, excited an extraordinary degree of attention, as well as curiosity, among persons of the highest rank in the country.

A ludicrous incident occurred on the first day, which excited among the auditors a good deal of amusement. An elegant female, dressed, in fashionable attire, and accompanied by her two lovely daughters, suddenly entered the room, and way being instantly made, she found admission to the centre of the purchasers. Her manner indicated the haste and anxiety of one who was fearful she had arrived too late for some particular lot, on which she had centered all her hopes. "Pray sir," said she in an hurried tone to a gentleman who stood beside her, "where abouts is Mr. Robins?" "In the box before you," coolly answered the gentleman. "Thank you! replied the lady, with a significant toss of her feathers. "I did not mean that—I know Mr. Robins as well as you—I wished to know at what lot he had arrived." "Oh!" rejoined her phlegmatic informant, "if you had so expressed yourself, I would have told you Lot No. 103." The lady instantly tore open her Catalogue with a business-like rapidity, and found the Lot thus described:

"A large silver-guilt vase and cover, in the form of a pineapple, supported by the figure of a Falconer, in the ancient costume, with a hawk on the hand, &c. of the finest old German workmanship."

Mr. Robins had just finished a flourishing eulogium on the excellence of this matchless article, for which, he said, he should be very much disappointed if he did not get at least three guineas per ounce. It was unique in its way, and only to be procured in this country under some such extraordinary circumstance as had led to the present sale. What shall I say?" continued he; "two guineas per ounce—a guinea and a half—one guinea? God bless my soul! I am petrified." "Seven shillings per ounce," said a still small voice in the corner. "Thank you, Sir," cried the Auctioneer; "seven shillings per ounce for this sumptuous and certainly not to be paralleled German vase and cover, for which I calculated to a moral certainty I should have at least got one guinea per ounce, even from a dealer, at the first bidding; I am astonished. Never was property so sacrificed; but I have no option, sell I must—so now, gentlemen and ladies, at seven shillings per ounce we begin. For the love of all that is tasteful and valuable, get on—seven and sixpence, eight shillings, eight and sixpence in two places—thank you, madam—nine shillings and a penny—no, not a penny; as I am an auctioneer, I will not take a penny—nine shillings and threepence, if you please, Sir,—sixpence—ten shillings! At ten shillings per ounce. My dear madam (addressing a lady who had made some former purchases), is this to be endured—can you witness such a sacrifice, and not be tempted to add to the unheard-of bargains you have already got? Gracious me! this is beyond all calculation. At ten shillings (up went the hammer)—this beautiful, superb, and matchless German silver-guilt vase, at ten shillings only! Prodigious! At ten shillings——' Just at this moment. the lady to whom we have alluded arrived, and the article itself having catched her eye, as well as the description in the Catalogue, she at once magnificently and liberally bid eleven shillings. "Madam, I am obliged—eleven shillings, only at eleven shillings—this is really inexplicable, I can't account for it, it is quite beyond my comprehension. At eleven shillings—(up went the hammer for the second time)—for the last time, at eleven shillings per ounce, this costly and superb—" At this instant the whole room was electrified by a sudden and shrill exclamation from the last bidder, who cried out, "Oh! I am mistaken, I am mistaken—I must withdraw my bidding; I do not mean eleven shillings per oz. I meant for the vase as it is—oh dear! I couldn't think of buying it by the ounce." An involuntary burst of laughter came from all parts of the room, and the unfortunate cause of so much merriment soon after found the atmosphere too hot, and she retired, not a little mortified at her unhappy effort to obtain what she innocently thought would have been a tolerably good bargain at the price she offered. The old bidding of ten shillings was then assumed, and at that Mr. Robins struck the final blow.

A diving-bell under the direction of a submarine adventurer called Crusoe, of Plymouth, has been shipped from London to Holland, to recover the cargo of a vessel sunk there 22 years ago, which is stated to have twenty-two brass guns on board, 30,000*l.* in gold, 32 casks of gold in bars, and 25 casks of silver in bars. The vessel lies in thirty feet at high water, which being very clear, the most sanguine expectations are formed of saving the property. One of the casks of gold bars was lately raised to the water's edge, but from the bursting of hoops, only one bar was saved, which weighed $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

ENGLISH FEELING.—A small farmer in the vicinity of Manchester, not long since killed a cow, and sent part of the beef and a quantity of suet to his son, a weaver in Blackley; who hung it up so near the window, that some one in the night broke a pane and carried off the suet. In the morning, the weaver, missing his suet, went to the ale-house, where he posted up the following advertisement, which still remains an evidence of the right John Bull generosity and spirit:—"Whereas, last night, a quantity of beef suet was taken from the house of Thomas Wolstonecroft—this is to give notice, that if the person who took it away will appear and prove that he was forced to do so by distress, the said Thomas Wolstonecroft will give him a dozen of flour to make the suet into dumplings. But if he cannot prove that he was in distress when he stole it, the said Thomas Wolstonecroft will fight him, and give him 5*s.* if he beats him."

MANCHESTER CHRONICLE AUGUST 10.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the London and Holyhead Roads, on the regulations for conveying the Mail between

London and Dublin, &c. is a most interesting document. It investigates the subject, which is daily becoming of more importance from its general adoption, not only on Rivers and Canals, but in crossing seas—namely, Steam Navigation. The Committee trace the original application of Steam to the purposes of impelling Vessels, and prove, (though the *Americans* have the merit of bringing the invention into use,) that to England belongs all the character for this invention. The Committee next advert to the various adoptions of Steam Boats, and state, from the evidence adduced, "that the experience of what Steam Boats have performed, is fully sufficient *to place beyond all doubt* their safety *even in the most tempestuous weather!*" By this interesting Report, it appears, that the first instance of applying steam to vessels occurred in 1736, when Mr. Hull obtained letters patent for the construction of a Steam Boat for towing vessels in and out of port, and the application of paddle wheels was originally suggested by this patent. Next in succession were the experiments of the Duke of Bridgewater, to use Steam Boats for towing barges on canals; and then came those of Mr. Miller, of Dalswington, Dumfries, in double vessels with a wheel in the middle.—But the Marquis de Jouffroy, in 1781, constructed a Steam Boat at Lyons of 146 feet in length; and made several successful experiments on the river Sone. —In 1795, Lord Stanhope constructed a boat to be moved by steam. In 1801 Mr. Symington tried a boat, that was propelled by steam on the Forth and Clyde navigation. Still no practical uses resulted from any of those attempts. It was not till the year 1807, when the Americans began to use Steam Boats on their rivers that their safety and utility was first proved. But the whole merit of constructing these boats is due to natives of Great Britain; Mr. Henry Bell, of Glasgow, gave the first model of them to Mr. Fulton, and went over to America to assist him in establishing them; and Mr. Fulton, got the engines he used in his first Steam Boat on the Hudson river from Messrs. Boulton and Watt. There are now about 300 Steam Boats in use in America.—Mr. Bell continued to turn his talents to the improving of steam apparatus, and its application in various manufactures about Glasgow; but it was not till the year 1818 that the Steam Boat was made use of to perform regular voyages at sea; and in 1819, the Talbot, of 150 tons, with two thirty-horse engines, plied daily between Holyhead and Dublin, throughout the whole summer and autumn, and successfully encountered many severe gales.—In the year 1820, the Ivanhoe, of 170 tons, was established on the same station; and in 1821, the Postmasters-General introduced Steam Boats at Holyhead and Dover for the conveyance of the mails. Most of the vessels were constructed in the Clyde. From a published list it appears, that in the space of a very few years the Public have been accommodated, in all directions, with this safe, rapid, and economical mode of conveyance; and the experience of what Boats have performed, is fully sufficient to place beyond all doubt their safety even in the most tempestuous weather.* But the trial which the Holyhead Steam Boats went through during the last tempestuous winter, from the nature of the service requiring them to go to sea at a fixed hour every day, proves that Steam Boats, when properly constructed, are able to go to sea when sailing vessels could not, and that in some respect they possess, in very bad weather, advantages over sailing vessels. The following extracts from the evidence of Captain Rogers is quite conclusive as to the power and safety of Steam Boats at sea.

Q. Have you had full trial of the Steam Packets, with respect to gales of wind?—A. Yes, in every way. I crossed in the Meteor, on the 5th, of February, in the heaviest sea I have seen during eight years I have been on the station.—Q Have the Steam Packets sailed regularly during the whole winter?—A. Except a very few days; I have seen them go several times when sailing packets could not,—Q. Have you found that the Steam Packets built under the inspection of the Navy Board are as safe as any vessel you ever navigated?—A. Certainly. —Q. Is there any danger, in your opinion, to be apprehended from them as Steam Vessels? —A. No.—Q. Are you of opinion that in the event of the engine failing, with the assistance of sails and the anchor, you may keep a Packet in perfect safety?—A. There is no douht of it: by putting two cables together, which she has on board, she would ride out any gale in the Channel as easy as a glove.—Q. Are the Committee to understand your opinion to be, that in any weather, however severe, the Steam Boats will stand that weather as well as any sail boat? —A. Yes, in any wind, the more wind the better for the Steam Boats; that is where they show their superiority.—Q. In the heaviest gale that could blow, you would rather be in a Steam Packet than in a Sailing Packet?—A. Yes; that is, in a vessel of our construction.—Q. Have you found, in blowing weather, that the vessel works at all, either inside or out?—A. No, not at all; I do not see it in the least; not a single thing, she is as solid as a wall.—Q. Was the last winter a worse winter than usual? —A. I have heard it said that it has been the worst winter for fifty years; Lloyd's have paid more this winter than ever they did.—Q. Can you carry one boat on each quarter?—A. We can carry two, but all that is lumber; we never think of being drowned or burnt now. In another place Captain Rogers says, "I never read a novel before I was on board a Steam Packet, and I go down now frequently, and read for an hour or two, merely for amusement."* The testimony of the Holyhead commanders is extremely important, as it was their opinion that no vessel could perform the winter service with safety but sailing cutters, such as the old Holyhead packets knowing so well as they did, the heavy seas and desperate gales which frequently prevail for weeks together in the Irish Channel. But the trial of last winter has brought them to acknowledge a change of opinion.—Notwithstanding the great number of Steam Boats which have been constantly in use in the kingdom during the last ten years, very few accidents have occurred, and so many precautions are now taken that there is no reason to apprehend the recurrence of any serious. The general use of low pressure boilers made of wrought iron or copper has removed the possibility of accidents from their bursting. If one of these boilers give way, the materials do not fly, but are rent assunder. In respect to the furnaces, they are so constructed that there is no danger from fire, because there is water all around them. Mr. James Brown says, "I hardly think it possible that fire can take place, because the furnaces are completely surrounded with five inches of water round every part." The coals are kept in iron cases so as to prevent all communication with the fires; and if, in addition to these precautions, vessels are supplied with extinguishing fire engines, there is no danger of accidents from fire. It has been suggested that Steam Vessels are not provided with a sufficient number of boats, and that an Act of Parliament should be passed to require every vessel to carry a certain number, according to her tonnage; but individual security in Steam Boats will always be sfficiently provided for, by the interest of the proprietor, constantly contributing to lead them to do all those things which will best obtain the custom of the Public. Competition will more effectually establish precautions, than the best devised regulations of an Act of Parliament. But your Committee are decidedly of opinion that the owners of Steam Vessels who omit to provide a sufficient number of boats, to secure the safety of their passengers, in case of any sudden accident, are guilty of great neglect, and not deserving of the countenance and support of the Public.

The speed and regularity with which Steam Boats perform their voyages is the next point worthy of being brought under the notice of the House, and many instances are given in proof of their superiority in this respect. The great speed with which the voyages are made by steam boats adds considerably to their superiority over other vessels in point of safety: for in the same degree that the time occupied in performing a voyage is diminished, so is the risk of danger also to which passengers are exposed.

After having given some very important statements respecting the structure of the vessels, the machinery, &c. the Committee proceed: "Notwithstanding the great and rapid progress which Steam Navigation has made, it is still considered by the ablest engineers to be only in its infancy.—It appears also from the evidence, that attempts are now making by very ingenious individuals to remove some of those defects which have been described to belong to the engines now in use.—Mr. Brunel is engaged on a plan for making the engine more compact and more simple, and at the same time stronger, and to enable it, by certain mechanicl combinations, to adapt and accommodate itself to all the exigencies and to all the perturbations incident to its peculiar services.—Mr. Galloway and Mr. Parkins feel confident that high pressure boilers may be so contrived as to be used

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* In another part of the Report, (p. 124) the Committee say, "It may be collected from evidence, that the greater part of the breakages which have occurred of different parts of the machinery in Steam Boats has been owing to the negligence of the engine-keeper. Starting the engine without clearing off the water which is formed on the top of the piston, from condensed steam, is one cause of fractures; other accidents have arisen from suffering the bearings upon which the shafts work, and the links connecting the piston with the beam to get loose; and in some cases from making them so tight, that the bearings brake; and also from not attending carefully to the steam valve when the vessel is exposed to a heavy sea. Mr. J. Watt says, 'with the experience now obtained, we make no doubt but that we shall be able to construct machinery less liable to accident; but much must always depend upon the vigilance and experience of the men who work the engines.' Mr. James Brown being asked what were the causes of accidents to the machinery, replied, 'they depended more on the engine-keepers than any thing else.

with the greatest advantage.—Mr. Dunkin is of opinion that a rotary furnace, on Mr. Brunton's principle, may be applied to Steam Vessels.—Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of Ireland, has invented a plan of revolving paddles, to avoid the defects of the fixed paddles as now used. He states, that the violent action of the paddles of common wheels, in striking the water in a rough sea, is entirely removed by the use of the revolving paddles, as they enter and rise out of the water with a peculiarly soft and easy motion.—There are some valuable documents in the Appendix to this Report. First, a list of all the Steam Boats built since 1811; being near 200 in number: some of them being of 400 tons, with a 70-horse power, particularly the "Rising Star." which is "gone to South America!"

STATUE.—The Ladies of England having, with a spirit which does them infinite grace, subscribed ten thousand pounds to erect a Monument in honour of the Duke of Wellington and his brave Companions in victory—a Bronze Statue now adorns Hyde Park, with the following inscription on the pedestal:—"To Arthur Duke of Wellington and his brave Companions in Arms this Statue of Achilles, cast from Cannon taken in the victories of Salamanca, Victoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, is inscribed by their Country-women."

A most extraordinary leap was made by a horse belonging to Mr. Beardsworth, Birmingham, on Saturday se'nnight. In passing over a bar three feet six inches high, the leap was taken at the amazing distance of seventeen feet seven inches from it, and the whole space of ground covered was nine yards eight inches. The horse is 15½ hands high, and carried upwards of twelve stone.

On the morning of the 10th inst. at a quarter before seven, there was a violent shock of an earthqnake at Lisbon, which lasted six or seven seconds. The oscillation was rather perpendicular than horizontal. It consisted of two smart shocks within a short interval. The shocks seemed to have been more severe on the other side of the Tagus, and the buildings near the sea were most affected.

Spies.—The celebrated patriot John Hampden, while in power, would never tolerate the employment of domestic spies. He said, "such instruments must be void of common honesty before they could be of use; and afterwards, they could never be fit to be credited. And he philosophically added, that no single preservation could be worth so general a wound and corruption of human society, as the cherishing such persons would carry with it.—How different the opinions and practices of Castlereagh and Co.!

A new work by the author of Waverley, called "Peveril of the Peak, is announced as speedily forthcoming. It is said that Sir W. Scott passed some time in Derbyshire last year, and was doubtless struck by the grand and peculiar features of that picturesque country, its remarkable caverns, mines, wells, mountains, &c. If the latter branch of this information be correct, it goes far to set at rest the problem—who is the author of Waverley.

Liverpool Mercury,—August 2.

PARLIAMENTARY COMPENDIUM.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE GREEKS.

Wednesday, July 18.—Earl Grosvenor noticed the atrocious cruelties of the Turks, whom he termed a detested race. He wished to know whether the seventy or eighty hostages, at Scio, who had been put to death by the Turks, had not had their lives guarranteed by Lord Strangford, the English Ambassador at Constantinople. He also noticed the report respecting the Turkish ship, said to be fitting out at Deptford; and concluded by moving for Lord Strangford's despatches, respecting the hostages.—The Earl of Liverpool admitted, that the execution of the hostages, at Scio, was a most flagitious proceeding; but this Government could not interfere, as the Sciots were the subjects of Turkey. Horrible cruelties, he said, had been committed on both sides, but he had authority for stating, that the first cruelties, *at Scio*, had been perpetrated by the Greeks. The motion of the Noble Earl would only irritate the Turks to further cruelties. As to the Turkish ship, it was sent by the Pacha of Egypt, partly laden with curiosities for the British Museum: application had been made to take on board ammunition, but Government had distinctly refused.—Lord Holland said, that there existed a suspicion, that Great Britain abetted those who kept Greece in slavery; and a more satisfactory answer, relative to the hostages, was required.—Lord Liverpool denied that their lives had been guarranteed by Lord Strangford.—The motion was negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BEER RETAIL BILL.

Wednesday, July 17.—Several petitions were presented from Reading, in favour of the Beer Retail Bill. The Clerk, in reading them, stated them to be from journeymen tailors, bricklayers, shoemakers, printers, bookbinders, weavers, and a *few parsons.—(Much Laughter.)*—It afterwards appeared that the Clerk had been misled by the last signature attached to the petition, which was that of a publican named *Hugh Parsons.*

Mr. Scarlett presented a petition, which he stated to proceed from the inhabitants of Peterborough, against the Beer Retail Bill.

Mr. Brougham looked at the petition, and observed, that his Honble. Friend had not correctly described the persons from whom it emanated. It was true they were inhabitants of Peterborough, but then every one of them was a publican.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Hope, as stated in our last, was called to the bar, and asked if he had any thing to offer in explanation of his conduct. He made a speech of some length, in which he expressed his profound respect for the House; said that he held its *privileges* and *character* dearer than life; and begged the House to consider the cruel situation in which he was placed, and to believe that nothing could give him more pain than to find that the only course which he had thought it possible to take for the vindication of his own character, should have led to that which appeared to be an act of contempt towards the House. The charge which had been brought against him was, that of having instituted a malicious prosecution, for the purpose of prejudicing the case of one who was about to stand his trial for life and death; and other imputations were thrown out, to hurt his feelings and injure him in his profession. The ground of these accusations was, that he had signed a certain law-paper, which he only did (without knowing its contents) for a brother Advocate, as a mere matter of course. Under these galling circumstances, was it possible he should allow such imputations to pass unnoticed? He regretted that the publication of his letter had brought him into contact with their privileges; but he was anxious not to be understood as wishing to shrink from any of the personal consequences with which the House might think neeessary to follow up the resolution by which they had declared that those privileges had been violated.—(*His address was followed by cheers from the ministerial side.*)

Sir R. Wilson said, he was ashamed to hear such unbecoming expressions of approbation. They were assembled there to discharge a grave duty; and yet the judges were proclaiming themselves parties to the transaction. It was impossible, under such circumstances, to proceed with fairness or deliberation.

Mr, Courtenay then moved, "That Mr. John Hope, having avowed himself the author of the letter, was guilty of a breach of privilege."

Sir F. Burdett objected to the motion. There was great danger in the assumption of such a power as the House was accustomed to exercise in matters of privilege. How could the privileges of the House be violated by the publication of a letter in answer to what had been said within those walls, when what was uttered was daily reported in the public papers. It was an intolerable assumption of power. The present was not a breach of privilege. Here were two persons stating themselves to have been calumniated by statements put into a newspaper. They complained that the facts there stated were untrue. If it was a breach of privilege, surely it was absurd to permit the publication of reports of their daily proceedings. If this was such, no portion of the press would be safe for a momeut; for, if the contradiction of the published statements was a breach, surely the original publication was so likewise. Privileges were intended not to give members a power over the rest of his Majesty's subjects; but originally were given to protect them against a power which was, at the time, very frequently exercised, when the executive Government did not possess that *influence* and those officers within the House, which, however, ministers had lately declared to be necessary in order to carry on the Government, although they were certainly a violation of public liberty. It was monstrous to constitute themselves jurors and judges, and then to declare their own law—to declare that facts which had occurred amounted to a breach of their privileges. If Mr. Hope's statements were correct, the parties had only to thank their friends in that House for the situation in which they were now placed, for they had refused to grant the inquiry which Mr. Abercrombie sought. The privileges of Parliament had often been grossly violated. Bribery at elections had been used in obtaining seats in that House, which was a breach of privilege; and the Noble Lord opposite had been detected in this gross and avowed breach of privilege, an offence that tugged at the very heart-strings of the constitution. The House, to be sure, did then come to a vote, that the transaction, having been detected too soon, before any thing effectual had been done, there was nothing to do against the Noble Lord. Those who wished to exercise this power, on the present occasion, ought at least, to show that some good was likely to result from it. If the House had been really the representatives of the people, instead of what it was, the violation of its privileges in other cases was too constant to warrant their interfering in a business like the present. There was another privilege of Parliament to which he should object, namely, exemption from arrest for debt. When that privilege was first granted, its inconvenience was little felt by the public, the duration

of Parliaments being only forty days together. But now that they endured for seven years, it did appear to him little better than the protection of dishonest debtors from unfortunate creditors. Every member was obliged to swear, on his admission to that House, that, over and above his debts he had a certain qualification; by which he understood that no honest man could take that oath, being in debt, without violating the privileges of Parliament.—He felt it to be his duty to protest against all further proceedings, with regard to the individuals whose case occupied their attention, as he did not think the House could fairly exercise its power on every occasion of a description like this.

After a few words from Messrs. Wortley, Canning, and Courtenay, the House voted that Mr. Hope had been guilty of a breach of privilege. Mr. Courtenay then moved that Mr. Speaker do communicate to Mr. Hope this resolution, and also that, under the circumstances of the case, and in consequence of the explanation given by him at the bar, the House did not feel itself called upon to proceed further in the matter.—Sir R. Wilson thought a pledge should be taken from the party, that no personal encounter should take place.—Sir R. Ferguson, out of respect for Mr. Stuart, reluctantly observed, that Mr. Hope had introduced into the letter, one paragraph of a most libellous nature, taken from an obscure paper, the *Beacon*, and meant to reflect on Mr. Stuart. It began "When the cowardly ruffian, &c." and he (Sir R. Ferguson) desired to give the statement his most unqualified contradiction.—Mr. Brougham was of opinion that the privileges of Parliament had been violated, by the terms used by Mr. Hope, imputting malignant and unjustifiable motives to an Honourable Member. After the vote of a breach of privilege, all that could avail the party was an expression of contrition, but the gentleman at the bar had offered no such expression.—Lord Binning contended that his beloved friend and relative Mr. Hope had done nothing that called for the censure of the House. He had never heard a more firm and respectful explanation than that which Mr. Hope had given. His Lordship here entered at length into the case, justifying Mr. Hope in every particular.—Mr. Abercrombie regretted that any proceeding of his had diverted the attention of the House from matters of public importance, and entered on an explanation respecting the signature of the paper by Mr. Hope. He had considered Borthwick's case one of great oppression, and that the oppression had in part for its motive, the influencing the trial of another party. That was the charge he made, and such was the opinion he yet held. Had any person stated to him that he was in error, he should gladly have bowed his head to correction. All that he had been anxious to do was, to reconcile the obligations he owed to the House as one of its members, with those he owed to his own character.—After some further conversation of no public interest, Mr. Hope was called to the bar and told, that, in consequence of his explanation, and the expression of his regret at the violation of the privileges of Parliament, the House would proceed no further against him. He withdrew, and Mr. Menzies was called up. He said he had written the paragraph complained of, under the impression that what Mr. Abercrombie had said coincided with the statements in the newspaper. Considering the statements in the newspapers false and calumnious, he could not retract a word of what he had applied to them; but he solemnly declared that he had not had the slightest idea that what he had done was any violation of the privileges of that House.—Mr. Courtenay moved that he be discharged; and Mr. Menzies was accordingly discharged; and the members of the House of Commons "ended parley" on the breach of privilege.

PRINTING OF BIBLES.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from a person of the name of J. C. Jennings, complaining of the privilege exclusively enjoyed by the Universities, of printing Bibles. The Hon. Member stated the following facts:—The 8vo Burgeois Bible, demy paper, is charged in sheets 6s. 6d. per copy. An edition of 20,000 Bibles might be printed and sold from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per copy, instead of 6s. 6d. charged by the Universities. A minion royal 12mo Bible, sold for 5s 6d. per copy in sheets, might be printed in editions of 20,000 copies for 1s. 6d. to 2s. per copy. If stereotype was used, the charge would be less.

THE TURKISH FRIGATE.

Lord Londonderry gave a similar explanation to that made in the Lords by Lord Liverpool; but Col. Davies said, he had been on board the frigate, where the second officer in command openly told him that 250 sailors were to be engaged, that warlike stores were to be obtained, and that she was destined against the Greeks. To this the Foreign Secretary replied, that *if* the agent was doing any thing inconsistent with neutrality, the Government was not aware of it.—Mr. Baring intimated, that appearances were much against us, and that on the continent there was unfortunately a general impression that we were aiding the Turks against the Greeks.

RETAIL BEER BILL.

Thursday, July 18.—Mr. Brougham said he did not suspect the brewers of adulterating their beer by all the drugs which they were accused of using, but one of these causes, he did, in common with the poor man, absolutely find; it was not the *cocculus Indicus*, nor *quassia* nor *nux vomica*, but it was the cruel tax which he found in the pot. It was a tax which bore with peculiar hardship on the poor, and very slightly on the rich: for the malt duty was 20s. the quarter, besides another duty of 10s. the barrel on strong beer. Now reckoning three barrels to the quarter, which was the proper proportion in brewing strong beer fairly made of malt and hops, the poor man had to pay a duty of 30s. per quarter. The rich men who brewed beer paid only 20s. where 50s. were paid in duties. This alone would furnish him with a sufficient ground for calling on Parliament to protect this effort he was now making to obtain for the poor man a better article at a cheaper rate. The law at present permitted men to vend small beer without a licence. As to this small beer, unquestionably no liquor was ever better named; but if there was another word in the language more expressive of littleness and poverty than "small," as applied to this composition, he would use it. A more wretched, meagre, and (if he might use a mathematical term) a more "infinitessimally" diluted liquor, never had the ingenuity of man devised. It was not of this that he was speaking, however, but of strong beer. As to selling strong beer, licences were required, and it could not be sold in barrels containing less than five gallons each. Several of our laws were directed against tippling, but with admirable inconsistency they sent the poor man to the tippling-house before he could get his pot of liquor. The brewers were, for the most part, the landlords of the public-houses. The only competition was amongst the brewers, and a most insufficient competition this was for the public advantage; they had found it advantageous gradually to reduce the quantity of malt in their beer, and the quantity of hops, until at length it was no longer that liquor of which the jovial *Boniface* (whether he kept a free house or a brewer's house was not now known) once declared, that he could eat, drink, and sleep upon, (*a laugh*) and which was also clothing to him, if he (Mr. Brougham) rightly remembered. (*a laugh.*) The consequence of passing this bill would be, that a better and cheaper beer would be brewed; and, what was incalculably the more important consideration, instead of a man's being obliged to go himself to the tippling-house, or sending his daughter, servant, or wife thither, he could go to a shop where no evil example would prevail to taint either his own morals or those of his family.—Mr. F. Buxton said, that the bill would ruin 50,000 persons, and interfere with 30,000,000 of property, by permitting small shopkeepers to sell beer. It was an attack on private property, would ruin public morals, injure the revenue, and also the growers of barley!—Mr. Huskisson did not think any such thing; he saw no solid objection to the bill.—Mr. Vansitart said, that ministers were not inimical to its principle. They had thought of it for several years, and had in contemplation a plan, by which an intermediate quality of beer at a proportionate duty might be brewed. The subject would be further considered.—Mr. Brougham withdrew his bill till next session.

COACHES AMD STEAM-BOATS.

Lord Binning presented a petition from the Inkeepers on the road from London to Dover, complaining of the injury which their trade had sustained, in consequence of the establishment of steam-packets from London to Calais. By the establishment of these vessels, 1200 horses would be thrown out of employment, and upwards of 700 families, who were employed in the care of them, and the inns on that road would most of them be ruined and shut up. The petitioners also urged the injury which the revenue would receive by these circumstances; and humbly represented to the House the propriety of imposing a tax on steam-packets thus employed.—Mr. Calcraft defended the steam-packets, as furnishing a cheap and commodious mode of conveyance for the public.—Mr. W. Smith and others also defended the steam-boats.—The petition was then received and ordered to be printed.

TURKISH FRIGATE.

Sir B. Martin said, he had examined the vessel, and found she had not a single gun mounted, and the only Englishman on board was the sailing-master. The English shipwright at work did not mean to sail with her. The increasing of her armament, for the fitting of the magazine, had been expressly forbidden; and, if her Captain violated the laws, he must of course take the consequence.—Colonel Davies expressed his satisfaction at this explanation. His information had been derived from an Englishman, who said he was going out second in command under the Turkish Captain.

ALIEN BILL.

The third reading of this bill was strongly opposed by Messrs. Bernal, Denman, Scarlett, and Sir R. Wilson. Colonel Stanhope and Mr. Weatheral supported it.—Mr. Hobhouse moved the following amendment to its title, "A bill to repeal so much of the Great Charter of England and of other Statutes, as relates to the free ingress and free residence of merchant strangers in these islands, and to assimilate in that respect the executive authority of Great Britain to the despotic Governments of the Continent."—For the amendment 20; against it 69.—The bill then passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, July 19.—Lord Liverpool, in moving the second reading of the Irish Insurrection Act, expressed his disapprobation of the late Orange riotous procession at Dublin, which was against the wish of Lord Wellesley, who had taken legal advice on the subject; but its suppression could only be authorised by some person coming forward and swearing that a breach of the peace was likely to take place!—Lord Holland opposed the bill; he reprehended a system of coersion which had so often failed & recommended conciliatory measures. His Lordship alluded to what he termed the daring metaphor lately employed in the other House—"*Hydrophobia* of

military power"—which proved, he thought the truth of the assertion, that Ireland was in great want of school-masters. If the person who had recently used the expression, had employed it at the time he was of tender age, in all probability his "fundamental feature," to borrow another phrase from the same vocabulary, would have suffered a little.—The bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

Monday, July 22.—In the House of Lords there was no business demanding immediate notice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ORPHANS' FUND.

Monday July 22.—It being moved to take into consideration the report on the Orphans' Fund, Mr. Sumner said, he was the first who called the attention of the House to the management of this fund. It was a fund composed of revenues given to the Corporation of London, to enable them to discharge debts due from them to orphans, which, instead of being applied to that purpose, had been made the subject of an abominable job, in which certain members of the Corporation were concerned. His then remarks were noticed in the city, and the subject came under investigation. Sir W. Curtis, one of those affected, called for a committee of inquiry, to clear him from all imputation. The committee was appointed, and was composed chiefly of the Honourable Baronet's own friends, with a list of whom, ready cut and dried, the Honourable Baronet was prepared. They were all staunch supporters of Goverment; so was Sir William: and he (Mr. Sumner) was so little satisfied with their report, that he was convinced, the evils of which he had then complained, still existed. He should oppose the bill.—Mr. Brogden warmly supported and eulogized Sir W. Curtis.—Mr. Alderman Wood moved, that no money should remain in the hands of the receiver above a week.—The resolutions were read and agreed to; and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

TURKISH FRIGATE.

Colonel Davis, in correcting some misrepresentations which had gone abroad relative to what he said on this subject, said, that he had not asserted that there were 250 British sailors on board, but that he had heard that number was purposed to be on board on the vessel's going to sea. He had now no hesitation in asserting, that it was the original intention of the parties to fit out the ship as described, were it not that the attention of Ministers had been called to the subject. Indeed, the Gallant Admiral himself had in a conversation upstairs, expressed it as his opinion that it was originally intended to arm this ship in violation of the law.

SCOTCH PRESS.

Mr. Abercrombie postponed his notice regarding the Lord Advocate of Scotland and the Scotch press. He said that his conviction was, that nothing short of a committee could be satisfactory; though he postponed the subject for the present, he was perfectly resolved, and he pledged himself to prosecute the matter in the next session with all the zeal and ardour he possessed. The Lord Advocate said he should second any motion for inquiry.

In a Committee of supply, several sums were voted, after undergoing the scrutiny of Mr. Hume and others.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

On the proposed vote of £7,000 for proclamations in the *Dublin Gazette* and other newspapers, Mr. Bennet said there was no department in which there were greater abuses than in this. It was an unblushing mode of keeping in pay persons who lived upon the public money. There was a Dublin paper which paid in 1818 but £339 for stamps, and in that year it received £189 of the public money for proclamations; while another paper *Carrick's Morning Post*, paid £1,300 for stamps, and received not one shilling for proclamations. Another abuse connected with this subject was, that the masters compelled the solicitors in their offices to advertise in government papers. He would move an amendment that this vote be reduced £3,500. Mr. Hume said that *Carrick's Morning Post* received no advertisements, while a Dungannon paper, which could no where be seen, received a large portion of this vote. The fact was, that only two or three papers were printed in order to entitle it to this Government bounty. Why should the *Dublin Gazette* be supported, of which only 50 copies were printed for Government, offices? And was not the *Hibernian Journal* brought up by Government? A return made by an order of the House, showed that in 1816, £1,358 had been paid by the Government for ordinance advertisements to three London weekly papers, of which he had heard for the first time when he read the return. They were the *British Neptune*, the *National Register*, the *London and Provincial Gazette*. During the same year, the *Times*, a daily morning paper, received only £65; the *Courier* received £81; the *Morning Post*, £66; the *Sun*, £58. There had been the same abuse in navy advertisements. The *Guardian*, weekly paper, of which no one ever heard received £53: the *Times*, which had the greatest circulation of any paper in this country, had received not £1. This was one species of the persecution which the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer patronized by his circular. He supported the amendment, which was, however, lost by a majority of thirty-seven.

One of the grants was a sum of £7,300, to Mr. Henry Burgess, in compensation for the loss of time and expenses incurred by him in the prosecution of his plan for the more speedy forwarding of letters.

THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the Lord Advocate of Scotland entered into a sort of defence of his Crown Deputies. He strove to exculpate himself entirely from all blame and responsibility in the case of Mr. Borthwick, whose imprisonment of 76 days, without attempt at trial or a proof of guilt, must become a subject of investigation, ere the British subject can ensure himself the full benefits of the constitution—Mr. Abercrombie renewed his pledge to prosecute inquiry into the conduct of the Scottish lawyers.—It is evident that this genleman's exposures have been exceedingly irksome to the whole gang in any degree connected with the Scotch scandal press.

PIRATES.

Mr. Canning presented a petition from certain merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters of Liverpool, complaining of the numerous piracies in the West India seas, and praying the House to take such measures as might be necessary for calling the attention of the executive government to the subject, in order that a system might be put down that had made such great inroads upon commerce, and had, in many instances, been attended with violence and loss of life. The petitioners stated, that the United States had employed an armed force to defend its own shipping, and, in some cases, had extended its protection to British ships and property. The Right Honourable Gentleman detailed some of the atrocities which the pirates of Cape Antonio had perpetrated; particularly the case of a ship bound to Liverpool. Representations had been made to the Spanish Government; but that country was not in a state efficiently to check the evils committed under her flag. The petitioners thought it behoved the British Government to extend ample protection to our traders against these marauders.—Sir G. Cockburn, entered into an explanation of the manœuvres of these pirates, and argued that the Spaniards alone, such were the inland strong-holds of the former, could completely eradicate them. The Admiral in the West Indies had orders to do all in his power to protect our shipping—Mr. Canning said it was an aggravation to the insult which the British flag had received, to find that it had, in several instances, been protected by the Americans.—The Marquis of Londonderry and others seemed to think, that all that policy and a good understanding with the Spanish Government could effect, had been done.—General Gascoyne saw no reason, that the territory belonging to Spain, or any other power, could be advanced as a reason for witholding a British force, to put down piracy.—After an interesting discussion, the petition was ordered to be printed.—We shall revert to this subject; and we may here remark, that we long since and frequently craved public attention to the apathy with which our Government heard of robbery upon robbery, and cruelty upon cruelty. We gave the Americans credit for *their* exertions; and recommended, above all things, vessels of a small draught of water, that might hunt the pirates into their very nests.

COLOMBIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Lennard, after a very able speech on the result of the glorious struggle for freedom, by the South American states, in which he urged the propriety, in a commercial and political point of view, of recognising their independence, while the act would gain us priority—moved for copies of all the correspondence between M. Zea, the Colombian agent, and his Majesty's officers here or abroad, with respect to Colombian independence.—Lord Londonderry, out of respect to Spain, would not side with the South Americans at present, further than by cultivating a friendly intercourse with the Southern States, while they remained *de facto* a government. He should, therefore, oppose the motion.—Sir James Macintosh delivered an admirable speech on the occasion; and the debate, to which we shall recur, ended in a majority of thirty-five against the motion.

On the discussion relative to some grants, Mr Hume read a paper then before the House, showing the public defalcations within the last 10 years, which amounted to the enormous sume of £1,124,000.

Liverpool Mercury January 29.

On Thursday week, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Mr. Forrest had his first day's sale of the property of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. It consisted of nineteen articles, of which only seven or eight are supposed to have been actually sold. The value of the whole day's sale was only £89,030. On Saturday the remainder of the property of the heir presumptive of the British crown was exposed to public sale by the same gentleman. It is reported that the heiress of a banker lately deceased has a preferable claim upon this property to the extent of £200,000.

The Highland dress made for Sir Wm. Curtis is of the finest silk. His costume will be complete, as he is to have his dirk, and above all, a knife and a spoon, with plenty of snuff in his pouch, and no doubt the baronet will have the martial air also of a *well-fed* Highlander.—*Morning Paper.*

The Prince Leopold, of 180 tons, is now loading in the river Thames with cannon, muskets, shells, ball, powder, and every implement of war, by order [redacted] of the Pacha of Egypt, and is b[redacted]lander.

In the course of last week, 400,000 ounces of silver were shipped off, by an eminent house in the city, for St. Petersburgh in addition to 700,000 ounces despatched a short time since.

Disgraceful Conduct of a Clergyman.—A curate who serves two churches, in the neighbourhood of Bellesdon, was so intoxicated on Sunday se'nnight, as to be incapable of doing his duty. On ascending the pulpit at R——, he could scarcely articulate a sentence distinctly; and the service, consequently, was abruptly concluded. At S——, his conduct was, if possible, more reprehensible; for, after disgusting his congregation to such a pitch as to cause them to quit the church soon after he had entered it, he actually (on being desired to leave the pulpit) "showed fight," by placing himself in a boxing attitude, and using threatening language to one of his parishioners.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

LITHOGRAPHY.—*From a French Journal.*—Lithography continues to add to its resources, and daily to make new conquests. Not only are lithographic engravings impressed in colours, but there is even a process by means of which oil-paintings may be printed off. M. Malapeau, to whose researches we are indebted for this discovery, took out a patent at the end of last year, to secure to himself the advantages of his invention; and he has since that time made numerous applications of the process, all of which have perfectly succeeded. It is not for us to describe here the various means which Mr. Malapeau employs to take off upon canvas a faithful copy of an original painting. Suffice it to say, that neither the drawing, nor the colouring, nor even the handling of the master, suffer from this method of multiplying the best productions of the art of painting in oil. Another advantage not to be passed over in silence is, that pictures thus copied by lithography may be sold at a very moderate price.

A pair of the beautiful and gigantic non-descript elks, known by the Indians of the Upper Missouri (where they have been lately discovered) by the name of Wapetti, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday morning, on their way to London. These noble animals are the size of the horse, with immense spreading horns; their form the most perfect model of strength and beauty, combining the muscular strength of the race-horse, with the lightness and agility of the grey-hound: they are capable, with ease, of drawing a carriage or carrying a person more than twenty miles an hour. They are perfectly domesticated, and of the most amiable and gentle disposition. Their flesh is esteemed the finest of all venison; and as the female is on the point of producing young, no doubt is entertained of adding this most noble and interesting quadruped to our stock of domesticated animals.

At Brent, near Ivy Bridge, many of the inhabitants have been amused by the frequent visits of a blackbird in the adjoining fields, which imitates with great clearness the crowing of a Bantam cook. Twenty pounds are offered for the capture of the woodland mocker.

A hen goldfinch, belonging to a lady of New Fishbourne, which had been granted the liberty of flying about the house of her indulgent mistress, has, for four successive seasons, betook herself to the neighbouring fields and gardens, chosen a mate, with his aid built a nest, laid and hatched therein (for three of the four seasons), reared her offspring, and is now busily occupied in rearing that of the present season, within her ingeniously constructed dwelling, in a cherry-tree, situated at the west end of here mistress's house. This latter duty performed, it is anticipated she will return to her in door habitation.

It is asserted that horses rubbed down with the leaves of the chegnut tree, in the morning, will not be annoyed by flies in the course of the day.

Extraordinary Race.—A short time since, a race took place in the City Road, between two dogs in a cart, against one of the 4-horse Paddington stages, and was won by the two dogs.

In one of the principal streets of Bristol is a spiritshop, and immediately over it, as an upper story, a handsome Methodist Meeting-house; on this was written the following epigram:—

There's a Spirit above, and a Spirit below—
A Spirit of joy, and a Spirit of woe;
The Spirit above, is the Spirit Divine.
But the Spirit below is the Spirit of Wine.

A change is said to be in contemplation relative to the transportation of felons. It has been found that banishment to a place so much praised as New South Wales, has no terrors to the guilty. It has been proposed to substitute Bermuda as the place of exile, and to employ the convicts on the numerous Government works commenced in that island. For the youthful convicts, it is proposed to send them to our settlements on the coast of Africa, there to be regimented and disciplined.

A good Aim, and a steady Mark.—A few days ago, in consequence of a trifling wager, the following occurrence took place, which certainly rivals the celebrated feat of William Tell. In a yard, within a short distance from our office, a professional gentleman, of this town, stood with a tumbler glass on his bare head, and with his face to another individual, a tradesmen, who, at the distance of twelve yards, discharged a bullet from a cross-bow, at the glass, and broke it to atoms, without injuring, in the slightest degree, the mortal target, which bore it. Our readers may depend upon the truth of this statement; but we know not which they will deem to be the greatest—the skill of one of the parties, the nerve of the other, or the folly of both.

Liverpool Mercury, Aug. 2.

LAW.

COURT OF EXCISE.

THE KING v. RICHARDS AND WILSON.—This was an information against the defendants, John Richards and Geo. Wilson, stationers, in St. Martin's court, Leicester square, charging them with unlawfully having on their premises, a number of paper wrappers, with the stamps and marks uncancelled, so that they might be wrongfully used again in enveloping paper which had not paid the duty, and thereby defraud the revenue.

The defendants, for every pair of wrappers found on the premises, were subject to a penalty of 100*l.*

The information being read by the Clerk, the defendants pleaded not guilty.

Joseph Townley was the first witness. He stated that he was an officer of Excise; that on the 3d of September, 1821, he, in company with Hind and Davis, the other officers (in consequnce of private information they had received), proceeded to the premises of the defendants to search for uncancelled wrappers. On entering the shop he saw Mr. Richards, one of the firm, to whom he made the nature of his visit known, and produced his warrant to search the premises. Mr. Richards told him that he was prefectly welcome to look over the shop, where he pleased, for he was quite confident no wrappers would be found but what had been properly cancelled. He (witness) searched the lower shop, whilst Hind and Davis went to examine the upper shops, and he found in a cupboard in the lower shop a great number of under wrappers, with the stamps and marks not obliterated—some were fresh, some were worn considerably, and others mutilated. Some of them were in such a state, that, if they had been returned to the paper makers (Chater and Co.) they might have been re-used, and again brought to the market. He found only under wrappers there, and they could not be used without the upper wrappers corresponding. Several upper wrappers he also found uncancelled; but he could not say that they corresponded with any of the under ones he found. There were two complete pairs of wrappers found amongst a number of old wrappers; they were uncancelled. The witness produced them.

Mr. Mayo, the Solicitor to the Court, informed the Commissioners, that he should only seek to recover penalties on the two complete sets of wrappers, the others he should lay out of the present case.

Edward Hind, an excise officer, sworn.—He went with the above witness to the defendant's house, on the day in question, and proved the finding of the two pairs of uncancelled wrappers produced. They were found in the refuse or waste paper room; the stamps and marks on them were perfect. They were at the bottom of a heap of cancelled wrappers. They seized and brought them to the office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fenn, solicitor for the defendants—He found four packages of cancelled wrappers, packed up flat and folded, by themselves; the two pairs of wrappers produced were stowed in between the packages of cancelled wrappers. There were upwards of two thousand wrappers, and they were the only two complete pairs that were not obliterated.

Davis, the excise officer, was examined, and he corroborated the evidence of the other two officers as to the seizure.

Joseph Pearce, who had lived in the service of the defendants, but was discharged a short time before the seizure, was called by Mr. Mayo. He was examined by Mr. Fenn for the defendants, in order to ascertain his credibility, it having been said that he had placed the uncancelled wrappers amongst the cancelled ones, for the purpose of laying the information against his employers.

He admited, that it was his department to untie the reams of paper, and obliterate the stamp of the wrappers before he put them away. He might have said, though he could not recollect it, to one of the workmen, "that there was a deal of money to be got by laying informations." He would sooner turn informer than starve. He might have said at a public-house, on the night of his leaving the service of the defendants, "that he should be worth a deal of money in a few days, and that he would be able to live without work." He never asked a young man named Searle, who lived near the defendant's shop, whether it was necessary in the Court of Excise

(to support information) that the wrappers should be in pairs when seized. He did not put the wrappers produced by the officers along with the cancelled wrappers, nor did he see any other persons do so.

He saw the defendants after the seizure was made. He went to regain his situation if he could. The defendants invited him up stairs. Mr. Richards said that he was a ruined man; that an information had been laid against him, and he thought that he (the witness Pearce) was the informer. Mr. Richards told him that if he (Pearce) would come forward, & say on his oath that he had put the uncancelled wrappers seized by the officers, amongst the cancelled ones, he would ensure his being reinstated in his situation, and that any thing further, at a future period should be done for him that he wished, and money was no object. He went, the third day after the seizure, with the defendant Wilson, to his father's in Portland-place, Cavendish-square, who, he believes, held a situation in the excise. He never said before Mr. Wilson. senior, "that as the report had not been made to the board, the business might be done away with." He admitted that he knew Driscoll, who was executed at the Old Bailey, and was with him some time before his death. Mr. Fenn declined asking witness any further questions. Mr. Mayo said that unless the defendants could bring evidence to prove (for there was nothing amounting to proof at present) that the two pairs of wrappers had been placed there by some person for the purpose of laying the information, he should call on the Court for judgment on the defendants.

Mr. Fenn said that he was not prepared to give any further proof; but he should proceed to address the Court on behalf of the defendants, who were highly-respectable and honourable men. Ever since the passing of the Act of Parliament upon which the present proceeding was founded, they had given strict orders to all the persons in their employ to cancel the stamps and marks on the wrappers, as they were taken off the paper. He would call Mr. Sheriff Venables, who had had dealings with the defendants for some years, and he would speak to the respectability of the defendants, who, he was sure, were persons incapable of doing a fraudulent act.

Mr. Sheriff Venables sworn. He knew the defendants to be upright, honourable men, and that was the character as tradesmen that they bore generally.

Six or seven workmen, in the employ of the defendants were called and examined: they all stated that an injuction had been given to them, and to every workman, individually, by Mr. Richards, and also by Mr. Wilson, to cancel all stamps on wrappers as they were stripped off the reams of paper which they enveloped.

The Court consulted for some time, when the Chairman rose and addressed the defendants. He said that there was not, in the opinion of the Court, the slightest imputation cast on their characters by the present proceeding; but there had certainly been some irregularity on their part in the mode of conducting their business, or the two pairs of uncancelled wrappers would not have been found by the officers where they were. The Court under all the circumstances would be lenient in their judgment, for they were bound to convict, because the evidence in support of the prosecution had not been impeached, though it was wished the Court should infer that the discharged servant had placed the wrappers where they were seized. The judgment of the Court was, that the penalty should be mitigated from 200*l.* to 40s.

SECONDARIES' OFFICE—WEDNESDAY.

ASSAULT.

ROOTS v. MERRICK, Esq.—This was a writ of enquiry for the assessment of damages, in a case of assault, the defendant having allowed judgement to go by default. The damages were laid at Three Hundred Pounds;

Mr. Chitty said the action was for a violent assault committed on the 19th of March upon the plaintiff by his master with a horsewhip. The plaintiff had been recommended as a groom to the defendant by Sir C. Stanley, and retained at a salary of 100*l.* a year, a salary which proved that he was confidentially employed. But the good behaviour of the servant did not secure him from the violence of his master, who exercised his authority with the horsewhip. The plaintiff, who had been ill before the assault, became much worse in consequence of it, and had remained out of situation ever since. If it should be proved that he had given provocation, large damages would not be asked; but proof to that effect was challenged. The Jury were then to take into consideration the loss sustained by the plaintiff, and to make the defendant pay for conduct, the effects of which, he had experienced upon former occasions.

Guido Dickinson, fishmonger, of Melton Mowbray, stated that the defendant kept grooms, helpers, hunters, and hounds, and went to Melton Moubray to hunt, having plaintiff in his service; saw defendant at his stable on the 19th of March, with a whip; heard him say to plaintiff "you rascal, come off those premises," and saw him lash plaintiff with the thong and the handle of the whip about the head; part of the handle came off, but defendant continued to strike. The blows were very severe. Plaintiff stooped and defendant seized him by the cravat, as if to strangle or hang him. A great deal of blood came out of plaintiff's nose, who did not retaliate, and was made worse in his health by the assault.

Another witness confirmed the statement, and added that plaintiff came to London the day after the assault.

Mr. Adolphus, for the defence, said the case was one for very ordinary damages. He deprecated the revived plan of abusing without proof. and said he had lately heard a highly respectable body of men called "two-legged asses;" but his learned friend never indulged in such invective, except in the warmth of his feelings. The defendant was not a tyrant, but had been irritated to a momentary forgetfulness of his dignity. The 100*l.* a year might have been better employed certainly than in paying a fellow to be insolent; but Mr. Merrick was to be applauded for spending his fortune in the old English style, instead of throwing it away on the Continent. The learned counsel regretted that it had become the fashion to degrade masters, and to exalt servants in proportion. He ridiculed what he called the parade of drawing blood out of a flint to garnish a cause—said that all the whipping had produced was a bloody nose, and that the damages were to be given for that simple injury. He was once at the Old Bailey when a Counsel asked a witness whether a wound did him any great bodily harm? and the late Recorder parodied the question by asking whether it did him any great bodily good? Now this plaintiff become so well, that he was able to travel to London the day after the beating. It was evident no harm had been done, as no surgeon had been called, and the plaintiff had, while receiving the blows, stooped to take up the evidence, and put it in his pocket. —Verdict for the plaintiff, damages Fifty Pounds.

[*The Observer,—July* 22.

NEW BAILEY COURT-HOUSE, MANCHESTER

LAWYER *versus* BALIFF, AND BAILIFF *versus* LAWYER.

Martin Crane was charged with assaulting Mr. Charles Hamnett, and *Mr. Charles Hamnett* was charged with assaulting Martin Crane. Mr. Charles Hamnett is (or was) a member of the Manchester Yeomanry, and drew his sword, to serve his country and extirpate radicalism, on the memorable 16th of August: he now draws his pen, to serve himself, by copying deeds in an attorney's office. Martin Crane is a bailiffs follower. These parties had been manœuvring nearly the whole week, to get the whip-hand of each other; but without success, and the case now came fairly before the magistrate.

The attorney comes before the bailiff all the world over; and pursuant to his rule of precedence, the magistrate heard Mr. Hamnett's case first. It appeared from his statement, that on Monday the 29th of July he heard a suspicious sort of knocking at his door, and having reason to expect an unwelcome application on the part of his landlord, he went to the door, and opened it, to use his own phrase, "very cautious indeed," in order that, like William Penn, he might have a peep at his visitor, and see whether he *liked him*, before he gave him admittance. But, somehow, he did not manage the matter so well as the worthy quaker is said to have done; for, as he opened the door to reconnoitre, there was first an arm, and then a leg, passed in, which effectually prevented him from shutting it again. On inspection he saw that the intruding members belonged to Mr. Martin Crane, with whose person and profession he was acquainted, and whose errand he suspected. He immediately began to squeeze the arm and leg with the door, hoping to make their owner relinquish the advantage he had gained; but the bailiff was of the right breed, & minded squeezing no more than if he had been made of cast-iron. Finding this would not do, Mr. Hamnett opened the door, and endeavored to push the bailiff out, which at length he effected, after receiving a blow on the head; and this was the assault complained of.

The magistrate here interposed, and said, that, on Mr. Hamnett's own shewing, the bailiff had to a certain extent, a possession of the premises, which he was justified in retaining and defending, If Mr. Hamnett got a blow in endeavouring to dispossess him, he only got what he deserved.

Mr. Hamnett, however, had two strings to his bow, and he observed, that it was *near eight o'clock* when this took place; and the magistrate would see, on reference to the almanack, that the sun set at *forty minutes past seven*. Now this was a very fine stroke of generalship on the part of Mr. Hamnett. By law, all distresses for rent must be executed before sun-set; and he wish-

ed to make the magistrate believe that in this case the sun had gone down: he, however, took good care not to say that the sun set at 40 minutes past seven *on the day when the assault was alleged to have taken place*; and the fact was, that on that day it set at *six minutes before eight*. On the day when the case was heard, it set, as he said, at 40 minutes past seven.

The magistrate observed that he did uot think the act was ever intended to be so rigidly construed. However, if Mr. Hamnett was determined to prefer a bill at the sessions, he would hold the defendant to bail on his own recognizance.

The attorney for the bailiff then remarked that he had a charge to prefer against Mr. Hamnett for an assault on the bailiff.

Magistrate.—Oh! in that case, I shall do nothing in the business. You may each prefer your bills at the sessions.

Mr. Hamnett said that certainly he should prefer a bill against the bailiff, whom he would punish as an example to all other bailiffs.

The opposing attorney observed that whatever Mr. Hamnett might do, he might rely upon it that he himself would be indicted.

With this mutual defiance the parties separated.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A shocking accident happened to a passenger on the Glasgow mail, on the night of Tuesday week, a mile north of Hatfield A gentleman, who sat on the near side in front upon the roof, was talking cheerfully to a brother passsenger, and observing how easily the coach he was upon passed the Leeds mail: it is supposed that whilst he was in the act of turning to look at the other mail, his foot slipt, and, strange to tell, he fell between the wheel horses and splinter bar, where he was jammed to death.

On Thursday week the labourers of Mr. Nicholson, farmer, of Nettleham, being employed in burning stubble on the farm, casually led a load too near a smouldering heap in the field. Some scattered straws and embers communicated, and set on fire the waggon load of stubble, on the top of which a labourer and three children were lying. The weather was exceedingly hot and dry, and the whole of the stubble was instantly in a bright sheet of flames, which so alarmed the horses, that they took fright, and set off galloping. The labourer on the top of the load did all in his power to save the children by drawing them carefully down the back of the waggon, but during his attempt to rescue the third (whose name was Hornby) the motion of the waggon cast off a large heap of burning stubble upon the poor child, and he was injured so much that he expired shortly, after in excruciating pain. The horses could not be stopped until the waggon was burnt down to the wheels, and the shaft-horse much injured.

An inquest was taken at Barrowden, Rutland, last week, on view of the bodies of Ann and Mary Archer, two infant twin-children, of that place. It appeared in evidence, that the children were suffering under a bowel complaint, for the relief of which, the mother (a woman of good reputation and very kind to her family) applied for some of Dalby's Carminative to a neighbour, who, not being provided with this medicine, advised the use of laudanum, which being given in too large a quantity, unfortunately produced the death of both the children on the following morning. The jury returned a verdict that they died from the accidental use of an improper dose of laudanum.

Singular Circumstance.—The servant of a Mr. Baker, at Gibraltar, lately took an opportunity, in the absence of his master, to commit a robbery. Having found the key of the iron chest, in which he knew his employer was accustomed to deposit very considerably sums. he opened it, and helped himself to seven thousand five hundred dollars. He then left the garrison with his booty, and escaped into Spain. A few days afterwards he was found cruelly mundered. It is supposed that he had an accomplice, who took this mode of possessing himself of the whole of the property which had been purloined; for, when the deceased was found, no portion of the money was discovered about his person.

On Thursday week, as a man was teasing a boar belonging to Mr. Hampton, of Etruria, Staffordshire, the animal turned on his assailant, and attacked him; in which conflict the man received such wounds and bruises as caused his death. He was in a state of intoxication.

A most mollancholy accident occurred about two milles from Alewick, last week. As Thomas Adams Esq. of Longhoughton, who has just succeeded to the valuable estate of Acton, was returning from a visit to a neighbouriug gentleman, in company with a young lady to whom he was to have been shortly married, he fell from his horse, and was conveyed into Alnwich the same evening, a corpse—a melancholy instance of the uncertain tenure of human happines.

OUTRAGE ARISING FROM LUNACY.

Rostellan, the seat of the Marquis of Thomond, has been the scene of a very shocking occurrence. On Monday night, the 15th instant, as the family of this respected nobleman were about to go to rest, a person of the name of Henson, a Russian by birth, and who was valet to the Marquis, rushed out of the house-keeper's room with a knife in his hand, and meeting Lady Sarah O'Brien his Lordship's second eldest daughter, at the foot of the staircase, made a stab at her bosom, but fortunately without the intended effect, or doing her much injury, as she received the blow on her hand. Some of the other domestics who were attracted by the noise to the spot, were then attacked by the maniac, for such he appears to have been at the moment; but they avoided him; he then escaped from them and, when at some distance, he plunged the knife in his own intestines, which immediately protruded, and he was then secured. Medical advice was provided as soon as possible, but it was unaviling, and the wretched man expired in a few hours. After the commission of the fatal deed, it would appear that he recovered his senses, and conversed with the Marquis, to whom he declared he had no cause whatever for the attempted murder of Lady Sarah, nor could he account for his conduct. He had been always treated with with great kindness, and was a favourite servant in the family. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Insanity" returned.

Coroner's Inquest.—The examination of Michael Bryant, of Rostellan Castle, Townland of Rostellan, barony of Imokilly, and County of Cork, taken before James O'Brien, Esq. Coroner.—examinant being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, and examined, deposeth and saith, that he is butler in the service of the Marquis of Thomond, and has known Charles Henson, lately deceased, who was the Marquis's body servant; said the deceased had been in the Marquis's service about two years, having been hired in Paris; the deceased was unmarried, and about forty years of age; was a native of Russia, and represented himself as having served as a soldier under Platoff in the campaign against the French, and was present at the burning of Moscow; and examinant has frequently heard the deceased complain of the consequences of wounds which he received in the head while on service; saith the deceased was a man of sober habits and attentive to his business, but of rather a sullen temper, and easily excited to anger; saith that about the hour of half-past 9 o'clock on the night of Monday, the 15th inst. as examinant was sitting in his room, next adjoining the back staircase, he hear a violent scream, and, upon going out into the passage, he saw Lady Sarah O'Brien, second daughter of the Marquis, in the act of falling on the stairs near the first landing, and calling on this examinant for assistance, telling him at the same time that the deceased had stabbed her, and, she believed, killed himself; saith he perceived that Lady Sarah had received a wound on the right hand, which was bleeding; saith that at the moment of coming to Lady Sarah's assistance, he saw the deceased in the act of escaping by the door at the foot of the staircase, and leading into the court-yard; saith that for some moments his attention was engaged in assisting Lady Sarah into the dinning-room, where, having left her in the care of some of the servants, he went in pursuit of the deceased; and, after a search through several apartments, discovered the deceased in the music-room, in a stooping posture, with his belly cut in a dreadful manner, and his intestines falling out about the floor. At this time Lord James O'Brien was holding the deceased, who was speaking in an incoherent manner. The deceased was then taken to his room, where he languished until about eleven o'clock the next morning, and then expired; saith that in some time after, and up to the time of his dissolution, the deceased appeared perfectly collected and sensible of his approaching end, and several times expressed regret at the circumstance of his attempting the life of Lady Sarah, and hoped she was not hurt. Saith, that from all the circumstances, he has not the least doubt but that the deceased, at the time of making the attempt on the life of Lady Sarah, and subsequently destroying himself, was labouring under temporary mental derangement.

Mary Cahill, of Rostellan Castle, maid-servant in the service of the Marquis of Thomond, maketh oath, and saith, that on the night of Monday, the 15th instant, about the hour of nine o'clock, having heard a bustle and confusion among the servants in the dining-room, occasioned, as she afterwards learned, by the situation of Lady Sarah O'Brien, she was proceeding along the passage leading from the rear to the front of the house, with a lighted candle in her hand, when, on a sudden, the deceased, who lay concealed in a corner near the coalhole, rushed out against her with a knife in his hand, with which he made an attempt to strike her, which, fortutunately, however, glided by her side. The deceased was keeping in his intesines with his left hand, and then proceeded along the passage, and, as examinant afterwards heard, went to the door of the music-room, where the family then were, and where he was secured.

The Jury found the following verdict:—"We find that the said Charles Henson came by his death in consequence of several stabs inflicted by himself on the belly with a case-knife, of which he languished until this morning, and then died. And we further find that the deceased was, at the time he so destroyed himself, labouring under temporary derangement."

Selections.

LIFE, OR THE RULING PASSION.

(Continued)

PART FOURTH.

But, see, what form, so sprigged, be hooped, & sleek
With modern head-dress on a block an ique,
Trips through the crowd, and ogling all who pass,
Stares most demurely, through an opera glass!
Sunk in the wane, she courts the gay parade?
A belle of Pluto's age, a sweet old maid.
While lived her beauty, (for 'tis now a ghost!)
The fair one's envy, and the fopling's toast;
What slaughtered hearts by her fierce eye-beams fell,
Let fiction's brokers, bards, and tomb'stones, tell.
Fled are the charms, which grace that ivory brow;
Where smiled a dimple, gapes a wrinkle now:
And e'en the pouting lip; where woman grew
The mellow peach-down, and the ruby's hue,
No more can trance the ear with sweeter sounds,
Than fairies warble on enchanted grounds!

Now, hapless nymph, she wakes from dreams of, bliss,
The knee adoring, and the stolen kiss;
And for the Persian worship of the eye
Mes the arch simper of the mimic sigh.
Still she resolves her empire to regain,
And rifles fashion, tortures art, to reign,
Oft at the ball, she flaunts, in flowers so gay,
She seems December in the robes of May;
And of, more coy, coquettes behind her fan
That odious monster-dear, sweet creature, man.

At length, grown ugly, past the aid of gold;
And, spite of essences and rouge, grown old;
Each softer pass on yields to pride's controul,
And sour misanthropy usurps her soul.
Now, first on man, the spleeny gossip rails,
Arraigns his justice, and his taste assails;
Till, as her tea's exhausted fragrance flies,
Her wit evaporates, her scandal dies.
Yet still invidious of the art to bless,
She blasts the joys, she lingers to possess:
And, while on Hymen's bridal rites she sneers,
Her pillow trickles with repentant tears
While thus, to all her sex's pleasures dead,
She vent's her rage on Adam's guilty head,
Who rather chose, than lose his rib for life,
To have the crooked member made a wife;
From waking woe to visioned bliss she flies,
And dreams of raptures, which her fate denies.
The tender flame, which warmed her youthfull mind,
By affectation's mawkish rules confined,
Though quenched its heat, illumes with many a ray,
The tedious evening of her fading day:
And though unknown, unnoticed, and unblest,
Still suns the impassive winter of her breast.

EXOTICUS.

BY WAY OF CONTRAST!!!

Not so gay Cœlebs lives; nor wife, nor child,
Eer blessed his arms, or on his bounty smiled;
Yet, touched by nature, his affections glow,
And claim their kindred to the man of woe.
Mid wine and mirth while rolls his daily round,
The secret want, the meek distress is found:
Silent as light, and, like its source, serene,—
His bounty gives unknown, and warms unseen.
He feels, while tears the sacred joy confess,
Man likens God, when he has power to bless.

EXOTICUS.

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded but effies and ear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things,
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—*The Mobile Register* says, "The number of persons employed by book-printing in the United States, is estimated at 10,000. Upwards of 400,000 dollars were expended by the publishers of *Rees' Cyclopedia*, 30,000 reams of paper were used, 12,000 copper plates were engraved, from which 2,776,000 impressions were taken. It has for fifteen years given employment to one hundred persons daily It is the largest work in the English language, and the American edition is larger than the English. The foreign books which have been published in the United States within thirty years, exceed 20,000,000; the amount of books manufactured in this country every year, is at least from one and a half to two millions."

CUSTOM-HOUSE ABSURDITIES.—Mr. N., an American, related to me, with much good humour, the following adventure, which happened to him on his arrival at the Custom-house, at Dover. Mr. N being an amateur of pictures, had brought with him a few of "the Falls of Niagara," which he had *himself* painted during his residence in Canada. The size of the picture is about six square feet, and as the duty on painted canvas is rated at one guinea the foot, consequently the demand was six guineas. Mr. N. exclaimed against this charge for a picture of no value to any one but himself, and appealed to the Director of the Customs, who informed him that the regulation was positive, and he could not depart from it. Mr. N. still complained of this exorbitant duty. "Very well (said the Director), I know only one way for you to avoid the payment of it; leave your picture here for six months; as you are the proprietor, no one will claim it: at the end of this period I shall put it up for sale; no one will purchase this miserable daub, which is certainly not worth six shillings, and you will then have it for nothing!" With this advice Mr. N. thought proper to comply, and, in due time, obtained his picture.—*Stephensiana.*

Earle, a commissioner of the treasury with the well-known Bubb Doddington, was very covetous, and affected to be so more then he was; and his humour was set off by a whining tone, crabbed face, and very laughing eyes. One day as he was eating oysters, he said, "L—G—! what fine things oysters would be, if one could make one's servants live on the shell!"

Lady Bath, with an infernal temper, had a great deal of wit Lord Bath saying to her, in one of her passions, "Pray, my dear, keep your temper," she replied, "keep my temper! I don't like it so well, I wonder you should.'

A LONG CUCUMBER.—There is now in the possession of the waiter at Birkenhead Hotel, a cucumber which is about seven feet long; which was grown at Bevington.

WHIMSICAL TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—By an accidental transposition of paragraphs in the report of the proceedings in the house of lords on Monday week, contained in a morning paper of Tuesday, it was made to appear that several petitions presented to the house were "ordered to be summoned," instead of being "ordered to lie on the table;" and that, preparatory to an interesting debate fixed for Thursday, the Lords were "ordered to lie on the table," instead of being "ordered to be summoned!!!"

Among the instances of sagacity in a dog, we question whether any is more remarkable than the following:—At Martinmas last, a man, who had engaged to take cattle from Biggar, in Scotland, to London, borrowed a dog to assist him in driving. The dog soon came home; and the owner concluded that the person who had taken him away was also returned. In this he was mistaken, for some days elapsed before he arrived. He then said, he had lost the dog in the metropolis. The animal not only found his way through so many towns, but must have contrived to get food on the journey.

There is a pawnbroking establishment at Chichester, under the firm of *Ransom* and *Need*. It it understood that *Need* brings the customers to the shop, and *Ransom* gives out the pledges

Last week a girl, about fifteen years of age, after having been employed all forenoon in weeding in a corn-field, belonging to S. P. Wolferstan, Esq. at Statfold, Staffordshire, went to a pit in the field to wash her hands before she went to dinner. She had no sooner put her hands in the water, than one of them was seized by a pike. The girl instantly drew forth her hand, and with the jerk threw the fish some yards into the field. It was nearly three feet long, but weighed only eight pounds, and was very thin. It was sent to Mr. Wolferstan. The girl's hand bled very much, and surgical aid was immediately procured, but she suffered little inconvenience, except the immediate fright which occasioned her to faint away by the side of the pit, where she was found by her mother who had come to call her to dinner.—*Pottery Gazette.*

A THIEF CAUGHT IN A RAT TRAP.—A few days back, a peace officer in Dublin took Edward Connor, who lived as servant with Mr. Jackson, No. 33, Frederick-street, into custody on the following complaint:—Mr. Jackson stated, that he had lost a considerable quantity of wearing apparel and other articles, viz.—table linen, towels, &c. and not being able to trace the different robberies to any person, or to conjecture who the thief was, he was determined to try the experiment of laying a trap for him. There was property stolen from a case of drawers, which used to be forced half open, so as to admit of a man's hand. Mr. Jackson accordingly set a rat-trap, and laid it in the drawer on the evening of the 30th of last month, and in an hour after it was set there was a dreadful cry of distress heard by the family below stairs; Mr. Jackson immediately ran up, and found Connor's hand fast in the rate-trap. He was commited for trial.

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Appendix to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1823.

TWENTY-EIGHTH LOTTERY,

For the Improvement OF THE *CITY OF CALCUTTA.*

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING;

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1823.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees Each.*

993 3977 5616 2319 635 2887 1467 865
684 2115 1173 4439 571 5979 5876 3981
753 5279 4704 4420 5900 4355 858 4067
[illegible]15 3309 5316 3557 2949 4028 4199
[illegible]225 805 4709 1133 5226 2271
[illegible]616 2034 5468 605 1383 5849
[illegible]3018 3520 3480 4541 2691 4625
[illegible]3906 1642 25 2599 290 66
[illegible]4 5422 4841 5254 5118 1433 5412
[illegible]0 1693 3803 5885 4128 2253 1885
[illegible]1 3415 4438 4118 5290 4026 4671
[illegible]016 825 5929 5081 3825 5522 5270
[illegible]89 613 3390 3595 3550 4093 3686
[illegible]4192 3009 3519 1622 704 4909 5043
[illegible]3 1221 977 271 2795 5565 1623 627
[illegible]27 1401 1486 1432 2459 4312 5046 1207
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[illegible]3591 5899 1058 2922 870 4600 1948 1270
5202 2482 966 5295 4329 4147 5568 4621
29 122 1039 2318 3420 3124 4401 4522
1095 5846 2852 1760 579 1490 2484 4578
3681 5571 5104 5862 3218 2497 1512 2751
527 1380 4063 2862 176 3365 565 1001
2035 2720 1610 671 4616 4496 3470 4407
3901 589 3475 664 5743 5878 4308 5739
653 1709 5719 91 3532 4725 4158 1373
1705 344 5357 4127 1012 5975 1080 2195
4660 698 2528 3413 1312 2022 812 4167
859 2237 3276 1831 736 2189 3845 420
4986 4226 4359 121 2982 3215 5647 1151
5752 9190 3342 2859 2358 4682 2680 484
5262 1612 2001 3388 728 183 3169 4844
3957 2979 2221 585 5958 3187 5617 4910
3182 5720 5155 3546 4023 2148 3660 1200
4455 927 2304 285 44 881 3145 2594
1566 3186 3703 2263 4664 4370 2897 5852
2399 3710 5314 1680 5769 4153 1239 1434
2987 5264 4396 2905 5122 1846 1990 1892
182 1294 4191 5843 2125 4036 4187 5676
5278 3642 1845 917 393 4854 3959 3982
3334 3571 4658 1865 3481 3305 2042 3486
50[illegible]22 85 4690 1411 2111 1229 5625
1509 1127 2083 4972 2477 2796 5713 767
4840 3732 5462 5673 2289 1288 2508 5074
845 1878 5595 1180 4966 4880 883 1343
5464 2056 1694 895 2611 4038 3564 617
5910 5131 2488 4861 5080 3279 1211 3818
3752 345 473 575 2616 727 4717 4131
1227 4723 256 5855 3771 2362 2405 5363
4190 3035 1084 888 688 5060 5654 1582
5432 5931 5686 2529 1310 3444 1240 4765
4830 1584 2602 2874 2446 3013 3256 5850
2798 2822 2013 463 890 3458 3909 718
5212 1813 2553 509 2817 569 2278 1947
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1561 3136 553 544 3163 1425 4654 726
4919 2192 5649 2696 1935 4208 1977 5548
2339 1626 4333 2416 4015 5020 1000 4650
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2460 2096 4454 4729 4003 685 601 4047
1907 4352 1788 4590 4234 3870 1634 1134
1752 1553 3066 3353 2025 5233 4593 5984
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2823 950 2302 4180 4480 5750 2113 580
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816 369 3144 5160 2458 731 4452 5596
3628 4811 2560 4800 5955 4758 2036 5232
4394 2060 306 1951 1532 4251 4321 5170
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5280 3473 2918 96 3490 3964 456 1792
3096 4446 2168 4012 1164 1783 1379 634

J. TROTTER,
Superintendent.

CALCUTTA; JAN. 3, 1823.

The SECOND DAY'S DRAWING *will take place To-morrow, the 4th Instant.*

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1823.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

11	15	18	30	37	40	48	50
55	56	70	113	114	115	131	157
181	186	188	193	196	199	200	214
216	218	228	130	237	238	248	262
276	282	316	319	336	348	354	355
358	361	388	395	413	428	435	441
446	461	462	475	487	508	517	558
572	574	588	592	644	648	649	651
652	654	655	659	672	675	677	678
680	701	735	741	771	772	788	801
808	818	819	820	821	831	839	843
849	853	861	873	878	902	906	909
932	933	937	943	944	955	960	971
973	980	286	991	995	999		

1015 1016 1027 1028 1040 1044 1045 1051
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1107 1109 1112 1115 1124 1144 1153 1165
1172 1186 1189 1190 1213 1223 1226 1230
1232 1233 1234 1252 1258 1261 1263 1271
1287 1325 1328 1336 1341 1367 1368 1398
1399 1400 1410 1413 1417 1426 1428 1430
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2006 2031 2037 2040 2047 2075 2090 2095
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2207 2220 2222 2227 2246 2248 2249 2293
2298 2308 2312 2316 2529 2334 2348 2350
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5574 5592 5606 5619 5627 5656 5637 5674
5678 5690 5692 5704 5721 5731 5733 5734
5759 5761 5777 5785 5788 5794 5803 5814
5831 5841 5882 5890 5895 5904 5938 5943
5946 5957 5861 5974 5287 5390

The THIRD DAY'S DRAWING *will take place on the 25th Instant.*

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